The Largest Circulation of any Foreign Daily in the Far East

THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

To-day's paper consists of 26 pages in three sections

No. 1457 VOL. V. Registered at the Chinese P.O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China 星期日 華曆四月二十七日 SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, MAY 28, 1916 20 CENTS

NO ACTION BY U. S. TILL BELLIGERENTS MUTUALLY AGREED

Wilson Waiting for Understanding as to Terms Of Settlement

REMAINS NEUTRAL

Grey Says No Prospect Yet For Allies Maintaining Durable Peace

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, May 25.—Callers at White House, today, discussed the situation with President Wilson. They state that the President's attitude on the subject of peace proposals is neutral.

He can only intervene when the belligerents have reached a mutual understanding concerning the terms of settlement.

Paris, May 26.—Speaking in the House of Commons, yesterday, Sir Edward Grey said: "In the long battle of Verdun, France is not only saving herself, but also her allies. The duty of diplomacy at present is to maintain the situation among the Allies and give the utmost possible support to the military and naval measures which the Allies are now taking in common to bring the war to a point which has not yet been reached—a point where the Allies will have a prospect of being able to maintain a durable peace."

CHILDREN'S DAY JULY 10 FOR BELGIUM'S BENEFIT

British National Committee Arranging World-Wide Fetes To Swell Relief Fund

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 25.—The National Committee for Relief in Belgium is arranging a Children's Day for Belgium, throughout the Empire, on July 10th. The committee ask the children of every school to organise concerts, sports and other entertainments and to devote the proceeds to the children who remain in Belgium under German tyranny.

A careful analysis indicates that 2,500,000 children up to 16 years of age are still in Belgium. The majority are destitute. Through a neutral commission, they are provided with a daily ration, just enough to keep them alive.

It is hoped that the children of South Africa, India and the Crown Colonies, who have already done so much, will assist on July 10, in frustrating Germany's systematic warfare on children.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, President of the Board of Education, sanctions the proposal in English and Welsh schools. The High Commissioners and Agents-General have been asked to obtain the co-operation of their respective Governments.

In view of the shortage of time, the National Committee hope that all education and school authorities in the countries named will forthwith make arrangements, so that the tribute of the British children throughout the Empire shall be worthy of the children in Belgium, who, despite oppression and the threat of starvation, remain loyal to King Albert.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. May 29
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. May 30
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kashima M. June 1
Per R.V.F. s.s. Poltava June 2
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. June 2
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan June 2
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan June 2
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. June 2
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tamba M. June 4
For Europe, via Suez:—
Per P. and O. s.s. Novara May 29
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamo M. June 3
Per M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon June 7

Mails to Arrive:—

The American mail left San Francisco on May 6 and is due to arrive here on or about the 31st instant, per T.K.K. s.s. Persia Maru.

Yuan Shih-k'ai's Retirement Inevitable, Majority Opinion At the Nanking Conference

Most of Delegates Merely Follow Feng Kuo-chang; Ni Shih-chung and Chang Hsun for Retention

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, May 27.—Reliable reports received in Peking concerning the Nanking conference do not confirm the news that the delegates passed a unanimous vote concerning the necessity for Yuan Shih-k'ai's retirement, although they indicate that the majority of the delegates at the conference were prepared to support the views of General Feng Kuo-chang, including the inevitability of Yuan's retirement.

According to the reports received in Peking, the conference divided into three parties. One, headed by the Shantung and Hunan delegates, demanded the immediate retirement of Yuan Shih-k'ai. The second, headed by General Ni Shih-chung and Chang Hsun's delegate, insisted on the retention of Yuan and the third and largest merely followed Feng Kuo-chang.

In connection with the moratorium, the Chinese Telegraph Administration now notifies that all charges for telegrams abroad, or domestic telegrams via cable or foreign railway systems, must be paid for in silver or foreign bank-notes. Exchange shops have been established at the railway-stations, in order to enable travellers to obtain silver, but bank-notes are at a discount of ten cents.

The new Russian Minister, Prince Koudacheff, arrived last night.

Lu Tsung-yu, the Chinese Minister to Japan, left for Tokio, yesterday.

American Loan Denied

Special Cable to The China Press

Peking, May 27.—The Chinese Government denies that any new American loan, with the railways as security, is being negotiated. It is believed that the rumors have been fabricated by interested people for the purpose of alienating Sino-American relations. The only American loan agreement in force is the River Huai Conservancy loan.

London Hears Awesome Tale

Reuter's Service

London, May 26.—The Peking correspondent of The Times states that the political deadlock continues to be the real difficulty in China. Apparently, there is an absence of agreement upon the successor to the Presidency.

The so-called responsible Cabinet formed a month ago has already broken up. Brigandage is increasing and trade is much restricted.

The financial position is daily growing worse. Foreign interests are not menaced, however and the administration has not collapsed.

Mission To Japan

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, May 27.—According to reports of the Chinese press, Lu Tsung-yu, former Chinese Minister to Tokio, went from Peking to Tokio on the 25th inst., on a certain diplomatic mission which is connected with the internal crisis in China.

According to the Peking Jih-pao, Tsao Ju-lin, acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, was received in audience yesterday by President Yuan Shih-k'ai, asking instructions about the protest made by the Japanese Government with regard to the Shantung incidents. Tsao Ju-lin stated that, in case the Japanese demands were not accepted, Japan will take free action in Shantung.

One part of the First Division in Honan has been despatched to Shansi and Shensi, where trouble is expected.

After closing the Nanking conference, both Generals Chang Hsun and Ni Shih-chung will go to Peking and discuss there the despatch of peace delegates to Shanghai. It is stated in Chinese official circles that the Nanking conference, by a majority, decided upon the retention of President Yuan Shih-k'ai until the end of his election term, viz., 1918, in accordance with the provisional Constitution.

The Chinese post offices, as well as the telegraph offices in Peking, since yesterday have declined the acceptance of Government bank notes and are asking for payment in silver or in notes of the foreign banks.

Tsinanfu, May 26.—The revolutionists last night tried again to storm the Yamen of the Chiangchun, but were repulsed. Several German houses in the concession have been heavily damaged by rifle fire.

Fighting in Szechuen

Chungking, May 26.—The Government troops in Szechuen are making preparations for a fight against the rebels. It is reported that clashes have already occurred in Luchow. General Tsao Kun is still in Chungking.

No trustworthy reports can be obtained regarding the situation in Chengtu, on account of the interruption of telegraphic and postal communication, but it seems doubtful whether Chen Yi can make any progress there with the few troops at his disposal.

Conditions at Ichowfu

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Ichowfu, N. China, May 23.—Some weeks ago the talk of a probable

(Continued on Page 2)

Dissension in German States, Reichstag Told

Protests From Wurttemburg At 'Being Sucked Dry By The Prussians'

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, May 26.—In the Reichstag, yesterday, Herr von Batocki, the President of the Food Supply Board, warned the House not to expect any sudden improvement in food conditions. He emphasised the great difficulties arising from the relations between the Federal States.

Menacing letters had reached him from Wurttemberg, protesting against being sucked dry by Prussia. Herr von Batocki pleaded for the co-operation of the States, otherwise his work would fail.

Economic Conference In Paris on June 5th

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 26.—It is understood that June 5th has been definitely fixed as the date for the opening of the economic conference in Paris.

The Weather

Intense heat, with local thunderstorms. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 85.4 and the minimum 65.2, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 91.4 and 59.6.

Tightening Up Hostile Circle Round Bagdad

Junction of British and Russians Affects Turks' Position On All Fronts

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, May 25.—The official communique issued today reports minor operations on all fronts. A Turkish offensive was repulsed in the region of Mosul.

The communique, reporting the junction of British and Russian forces in Mesopotamia, says that Cossacks arrived at British headquarters on the 22nd.

The junction effected between the Russian forces operating in Persia and the British forces in Mesopotamia is significant politically, because of the common pursuit of the same plans and also strategically, by protecting the British right wing from a Turkish attack, besides tightening the circle round Bagdad and thus facilitating the movements of the Russian forces in the direction of Mosul and Kasr-i-Shirin.

London, May 25.—General Sir Percy Lake reports: The enemy are still holding their positions on the left bank of the Tigris, in the vicinity of Sann-ai-Yat. The British artillery on the right bank is maintaining an effective fire on the Turkish communications on the left bank.

Prince Henry of England in the Ranks

Prince Henry is taking an active part in the Eton contingent which is being whipped into shape in expectation of a call to the front. The photograph shows Prince Henry (the first kneeling figure) on the firing line during a sham battle at Berkhamstead. The Etonians were out all day and the Prince readily bore the hard work of a trained soldier.

GARDEN FETE WINDS UP WOMAN'S CLUB SEASON

400 Guests at Mr. M. P. Walker's Home; Madame Foret Entertains in Evening

If the American Woman's Club had submitted ideal specifications they could not have had a better day for their annual garden party than yesterday afternoon. The event was held on the lawn at the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Walker in Jessfield. There was enough sunshine to light up everything well and enough breeze to keep you contented if you didn't move around too much.

Since the party was the end of the season, the club took special pains to make it one that would be remembered until its meetings are resumed in October. It is estimated that fully 400 Americans attended.

The band from the flagship Brooklyn played for the party. This band is composed of Filipinos and they played dance music in a way that only our little island brothers know. The combination of this music and the smooth green lawns was too much for some of the younger set. Soon after the musical program began couples moved out from the shade and began dancing on the lawn.

Lawns and verandahs had been handsomely decorated for the fete, The centerpieces of the decorations were flags lent by the Brooklyn. Tea, cakes and ices were served on the lawn. Mrs. J. J. Connell and a corps of competent assistants had charge of the refreshments, four past Presidents, Mrs. Raven, Mrs. Fearn, Mrs. Lunt and Mrs. Lockwood helping here. The party began at 4 in the afternoon and no-one thought of leaving until after 7, the time announced as the end of the program.

In the receiving line were: Consul General and Mrs. Thomas Sammons, Miss Jansen, Mrs. J. J. Connell, Judge and Mrs. C. S. Lobingier, Commander and Mrs. Sypher.

Mme. Foret Great Success At Woman's Club Concert

By Domino

Madame Augette Foret is an artiste to her finger tips. Last night at the Lyceum Theater she presented a program of songs that simply charmed the audience.

There were French songs, English songs, Scottish songs and Irish songs. Everyone of them was delightfully tuneful and quaint. The singer

(Continued on Page 2)

Wants Foreign-Chinese Clearing House, Using Salt Gabelle as Reserve

We have received the following "Open Letter to the Chinese and Foreign Merchants," from Liang U-ching, of the Bank of Communications, Peking:

"Sir,—The present financial crisis in China has been due to more than one cause, but the locking up by the Quintuple Group banks of $20,000,000 surplus funds from the Salt Revenue, may be considered to be the proximate one. Not only has the economic condition of the country directly suffered thereby, but its international trade also has been indirectly affected. This fact deserves our serious consideration.

"As the Chinese proverb has it, 'what is to the mutual benefit of the parties concerned is the greatest benefit obtainable' and the following suggestion is believed to be a sound one:

"It behoves the Chinese and the foreign commercial community to at once co-operate with the Chinese Government, in devising the best means for the organization of an institution to be named the Clearing House of Chinese and Foreign Merchants. The aforesaid $20,000,000 of the surplus salt revenue may be set aside as the capital of the institution to serve as clearance funds of the bank notes that pass through it. Chinese and foreign merchants who are engaged in import and export trade can then freely employ the notes of the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications as the medium of exchange, to be adjusted by the Clearing House, and to be guaranteed by the Chinese Government. By some such manner, it is to be hoped, the export and import trade of China will be greatly revived.

"The above suggestion is offered for what it is worth and further discussion on the subject is cordially invited."

Liang U-ching.
c/o Bank of Communications.
Peking, May 24, 1916.

Chinese Press Reports

The Eastern Times:—General Chiang Kwei-ti, Chiangchun of Jehol, has submitted a third petition to Yuan Shih-k'ai asking him to sacrifice personal interest and resign at once.

Hengchow in Hunan has declared independence.

BRITAIN CONSCRIPTION COUNTRY FROM JUNE 24

King Signs Bill; Over Five Million Men Raised Since War Commenced

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 25.—The royal assent has been given to the Compulsory Military Service Bill, which, consequently, comes into force on June 24.

The King has issued the following message: "To enable the country to organise more effective military resources in the present great struggle for the cause of civilisation, I have, acting on the advice of my Ministers, deemed it necessary to enrol every able-bodied man between the ages of 18 and 41.

"I desire to take this opportunity of expressing to my people my recognition and appreciation of the splendid patriotism and self-sacrifice they have displayed in raising, by voluntary enlistment, since the commencement of the war, no less than 5,041,000 men, an effort far surpassing that of any other nation in similar circumstances recorded in history. This will be a lasting source of pride to future generations.

"I am confident that the magnificent spirit which has hitherto sustained my people through the trials of this terrible war will inspire them to endure the additional sacrifice now imposed on them and, with God's help, lead us and our allies to a victory which will achieve the liberation of Europe."

Dutch Vessel Sunk; Protest to Germany

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

The Hague, May 26.—Holland has protested to Germany against the sinking of the steamer Berkelstroom.

London, May 26.—The Spanish steamer Aurrera (2,845 tons) has been sunk.

FARMS FOR SOLDIERS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 26.—The House of Lords has passed the second reading of the Small Holdings Bill, which is designed to place 15,000 soldiers and sailors on 200,000 acres of land, at a cost of £6,000,000.

GEN. BRUSATI RETIRED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, May 26.—Lieut.-General Brusati has been placed on the retired list.

DESPERATE ATTACK FAILS IN WEAKENING THE FRENCH FRONT

Remains Unimpaired While Germans Can't Re-establish Their Lines

TEMPORARY GAINS

Trench Broken in Haudromont-Thiaumont Region By Repeated Rushes

PRINCE'S MISTAKE

Doesn't Relieve Attacking Troops, Declares Captured German Officer

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, May 26.—An extremely violent reaction followed the capture of Fort Douaumont by the French, but the advantages gained by the Crown Prince's troops in the regions of Cumieres and Fort Douaumont, during the last three days of fierce fighting, are not to be considered as definitely gained. The French front is unimpaired and, despite the intensity of their efforts, the Germans have failed to re-establish their lines completely.

The struggle continues. The German losses are enormously disproportionate to their results.

The official communique issued yesterday evening reported: On the left of the Meuse, the activity of the enemy's artillery increased in the day-time against Hill 304.

On the right of the Meuse, the Germans, after a furious bombardment, delivered a series of attacks at 5 o'clock in the afternoon between Haudromont Wood and Thiaumont Farm. They were all repulsed, with heavy loss, except at one point, where fractions of the enemy captured part of a trench.

The violent artillery duel continued in the region of Douaumont.

A French pilot, after a fight in the air, felled a Fokker north of Vaux. During a fight in the air between two squadrons, in the Etain district, two enemy machines were badly hit and compelled to land.

German Officer Tells Weaknesses

London, May 25.—General Sir Douglas Haig reports: There was considerable mining activity in our favor on the Loos salient last night. Today, there was reciprocal artillery activity at many points.

The British special correspondent at French headquarters sends some interesting details of the fighting at Verdun, given by a German officer who has been taken prisoner. He dwelt on the annihilating effect of the French counter-attacks and the terrific power of their artillery, which it was very difficult to locate.

The French heavy guns, in a most methodical manner, dropped a shell every twenty yards, the intervals being swept by the fire of the 75s. This produced an apathetic fatalism among the German infantry, who are deprived of all hope of escaping either by charging forward or by flying to the rear. As soon as an assault was expected, this fatalism turned to exasperation.

He declared that the report of the capture of Vaux Fort was due to a major's involuntary mistake. The Germans never advanced beyond the slopes on which the fort stands.

He added that the fundamental mistake made by the German General Staff is its failure to relieve the attacking troops.

Hold Cumieres Against Three Counter-Attacks

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, May 25.—Western theater.—German aviators attacked British torpedo-boats and patrol-boats off the coast of Flanders.

West of the Meuse, three enemy counter-attacks against the village of Cumieres failed. East of the Meuse,

German regiments, taking advantage of the successes gained the day before yesterday, advanced further and conquered the enemy's trenches south-west and south of the fortress of Douaumont.

The quarry south of the farm of Haudromont was re-conquered by the Germans. In the Caillette forest, the enemy, during the whole day, attacked the German positions without the least success, suffering very heavy and bloody losses. The Germans, besides, took more than 850 prisoners and captured 14 machine-guns.

An enemy biplane was shot down near St. Souplet, and another over Herbebois.

Yuan's Retirement Is Inevitable

(Continued from Page 1)

famine in this district because of drought was quite persistent. But lately, the frequent rains have not only averted any danger of famine; but also have turned the country into a green bower of dense vegetation. The outlook here is very good.

While disquieting reports drift down to us from the places to the north, telling of rebels at some points and robbers at others, and though there have been requests from certain towns for soldiers from Ichowfu, nevertheless everything is running in the usual way, with the possible exception that the city gates close a bit earlier in the evening. There seems to be the feeling that the present state of things will continue; though, of course, there are some natives who fear that something might happen to separate them from the worldly possessions that they value so dearly.

The Government School for Girls, opened here some months ago, is prospering and apparently doing good work.

Some days ago with the usual pomp and ceremony, with an escort of soldiers the formalities of officials acting on behalf of another, a couple of beautiful tablets were presented to the Presbyterian Hospitals and to the Catholic Dispensary here. These were sent by the Military Governor of the Province at Tsinanfu in token of his appreciation of the services rendered at various times to sick and disabled soldiers. It seems that the officials are appreciating more and more the efforts put forth by the missionaries not only for the physical but also for the spiritual welfare of the Chinese people.

Pingtu Students Excellent

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Pingtu, Shantung, May 22.—For many days we have been in the midst of great confusion and excitement. Today has been a sort of climax. After chapel this morning I noticed the students in groups over the compound when they were due at classes. On inquiry I found they were all upset over the reports. I called a teachers' meeting and we finally persuaded the students to remain two days longer so as to allow time to give some examinations and end the term's work. We hear Government troops are due here soon. This doubtless means "business" for Pingtu.

Fighting at Sunming

A letter dated May 20, from Kongmoon, states that a big battle took place on the 19th instant, when General Lung Chi-kwang sent 2,000 troops under the command of Captain Chay, to drive the rebels away from Sunming city. They accomplished their mission, and captured 15 rebels, including some guns, and stores. The prisoners were later brought to Kongmoon, where they were condemned to be shot. At the execution, which was attended by several foreigners, the rebels were forced in a kneeling position, and each was shot four times.

There are also many corpses of soldiers floating in the river, who were killed in battle, and steps are being taken to remove them. Reports from Kongmoon state that the Chinese there are all lawless freebooters, and moreover very anti-foreign, so that foreigners have to keep their eyes open, and always be on their guard. The Customs men especially have to take precautions, as each tidewaiter is sent to the out-stations every three months, and it is in these little out-of-the-way places that strife and bloodshed take place.

Asquith's Irish Visit Proved Convincingly Executive's Failure

He Noted Country Had Jumped To Opportunity for Solving Great Problem

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 25.—The House of Commons was crowded today, to hear Mr. Asquith make his eagerly-awaited statement on Ireland. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland was a spectator in the Peers Gallery.

The Premier affirmed that it was the primary duty of the Government to restore order and to prevent the recurrence of disorder. He rejoiced at the overwhelming evidence that the great bulk of the Irish nation was not in sympathy with the rebellion. Martial law continued as a precaution, but he hoped its disappearance would be speedy and complete.

The composition of the Irish Executive must, temporarily, be provisional. He had received two main impressions during his visit. Firstly, the breakdown of the Irish Executive; secondly, the strength, depth and universality of the feeling in Ireland that now was a unique opportunity for a new departure, for a settlement of the problem.

Mr. Asquith emphasised that Irishmen of all creeds and classes have shed their blood for the Empire and it was inconceivable that a prospect of internecine strife after the war could be tolerated. It would mean a confession of bankruptcy not only in statesmanship, but also in patriotism.

An agreement between the different interests and parties in Ireland was of paramount importance. Mr. Lloyd George, at the unanimous request of his colleagues, would devote his energy and power towards obtaining such an agreement.

He had already been in communication with the various parties and Mr. Asquith hoped and believed that his mission of peace and reconciliation and, if possible, unity, would be successful. He solemnly appealed to everyone to abstain from immediate discussion of Irish affairs likely to prevent a great and lasting settlement.

Mr. John Redmond, leader of the Nationalist party, said that the Premier's appeal imposed a very severe test on the party, but he could not take the responsibility of not responding to it. If the Government's new step failed, it would not be due to any unreasonableness on the part of the Nationalists.

Mr. William O'Brien concurred somewhat grudgingly.

Sir Edward Carson readily responded.

It is stated that Mr. Herbert Samuel, Home Secretary, who was mainly responsible for framing the Home Rule finance clauses, will be associated with Mr. Lloyd George in the Irish negotiations. Either Mr. John Dillon or Mr. J. Devlin will assist Mr. John Redmond.

Giving evidence before the Irish Commission now sitting in Dublin, Colonel Sir Neville Chamberlain, Inspector-General of the Royal Irish Constabulary, declared that he had reported on the seriousness of Sinn Feinism and had made recommendations, but the Government did not adopt them.

The trial of Sir Roger Casement has been fixed for June 26th. His counsel will include the famous Serjeant Sullivan, K.C.

Daring Aviator Shows New York Vulnerable to Aeroplane Attacks

AVIATOR THOMPSON LOOPING-THE-LOOP OVER NEW YORK.

Leaving a vertible Niagara of white fire in the night air from the tail of his aeroplane, De Lloyd Thompson, the aviator who dropped fireworks bombs while looping the loop over Washington, performed the same feat over the lower part of New York City.

Thompson explained that his "stunt" was arranged and financed by prominent men, as a lesson for preparedness. He wished to show how easily a hostile aviator could fly over the metropolis and destroy prominent buildings by dropping bombs. In his flight he released fire works bombs which sailed straight downward and exploded before striking the earth. One or two of them, Thompson said, would have destroyed the Customs House, had they been real bombs.

AIR-RAID UPSETS PLAN FOR ATTACK ON EGYPT

Destroys Turks' All-Important Water Tanks; German Column is Defeated

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 26.—An official communique regarding the operations in Egypt reports: In retaliation for the recent air-attack on Port Said, four of our aeroplanes dropped 40 bombs on the enemy's advanced posts at Rodh Salem, El Hamma, Bir Bayud, Bir Salmana and Bir el Mazar, which did much damage, including the destruction of the water-tanks at Rodh Salem. This upset the enemy's whole plan, as they greatly valued the water-tanks at Rodh Salem, since our patrol destroyed their drilling plant at Jif Jaffa.

One machine, when returning, had its petrol tank holed by a bullet. It descended beyond our lines, repaired the leak and returned safely.

Supplementary reports show that it was a German column which suffered from our aeroplane attack on El Arish on the 18th.

Details of our naval bombardment of El Arish on the same day state that the accurate fire of two monitors and a sloop was directed by sea-planes and was most effective. The heavy guns of the monitors fired thirty-four shells, two of which hit the hangar of the aerodrome, while most of the remainder burst among the tents of the camp, scattering the enemy, who took shelter in palm-groves on the shore.

The sloop stood in close to the shore and searched the palm-groves with salvoes of shells. The bombardment lasted for two hours and destroyed a strong fort and the town. The enemy were demoralised and did not attempt to reply.

DRAGON BOAT FESTIVAL

Arrangements are in hand for a Y.M.C.A. field day in connection with the Dragon Boat Festival, June 5th. The event will be held at the Association Recreation Ground. The morning will be given up to events in which the members of the boys' division will be the contestants. The afternoon program will include events for the young, the middle-aged and the old. There will be spoon and peanut races, three-legged races, field events, a two-mile bicycle race, tennis tournaments, relay race with medicine ball and other events.

News Brevities

The second edition of the China War Book, compiled by Mr. S. Hammond for the publishers, C. E. Sparke Insurance Office, is about as complete a register as it is possible to get up of Britons and their allies who have gone from China and Japan to join the fighting forces. It gives each man's firm or service, his military rank and regiment and decorations. There is also a list of wounded, missing, etc., a roll of honor and a complete list of local war funds. An account of the British Women's Work Association, by Lady de Sausmarez, is also included. The entire proceeds of the sale will be given to the British Women's Work Association and the French and Russian Red Cross Fund.

* * *

One of the few cases in which Chinese thieves molest foreigners was reported to the police last night. A foreign woman was walking down the North Szechuen Road in the Hongkew District shortly after 11 o'clock. She was wearing a gold locket valued at $75. A sneak thief approached, broke the chain of the locket and escaped with it. Cases of earpicks, bangles and watches being taken from Chinese women fill the police dockets. It is seldom that the thieves muster sufficient boldness to attempt anything of the kind with foreigners.

* * *

Mr. R. K. Veryard, who worked for three years amongst the Chinese Y. M. C. A. students in Tokio and recently joined the staff here, will give a talk at the institution this evening, at 7.30, on "Why I came to China."

* * *

Fire broke out about 11.30 last night on the Boulevarde de Seconde Republique in the French Concession. Nine houses were caught before the French Fire Brigade got the flames under control. The houses were of two storeys with shops on the ground floor. The row of houses commencing with No. 493 caught fire and about six were destroyed. For a time the large house to the west occupied by employees of the French consulate was endangered.

* * *

The meeting at the Navy Y.M.C.A. today, at 4 p.m., will be of special interest to the men of the U. S. Navy, inasmuch as a good musical program has been arranged, and the talk by Mr. C. L. Boynton will have special reference to Memorial Day.

* * *

An interesting history of the development of the typewriter industry and the growth of the Remington Typewriter Co., appears today as a full-page advertisement. The company manufactures no less than 44 different kinds of machines, suited to all uses. Messrs. Mustard and Co. are the agents in China for these celebrated machines.

PUNISH DARFUR SULTAN BY OCCUPYING CAPITAL

British Considered His Attitude Truculent; Ruler Takes To Flight

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 26.— The War Office announces that, in view of the truculent and unsatisfactory attitude of the Sultan of Darfur, who concentrated a force on the frontier of Kordofan, a frontier force, under Colonel Kelly, occupied the capital of Darfur on May 23, after defeating a body of the enemy, who numbered two to three thousand and were strongly entrenched.

The enemy fought desperately, losing, at a minimum, a thousand men killed and wounded. The British losses were 5 men killed and 22 wounded. The Sultan of Darfur fled.

A striking feature of the fighting was a reconnaissance by an officer of the Royal Flying Corps, who succeeded, by means of bombs and machine-gun fire, in forcing first a large body of hostile cavalry and then 2,000 infantry to retire in disorder. He himself was wounded, but returned safely.

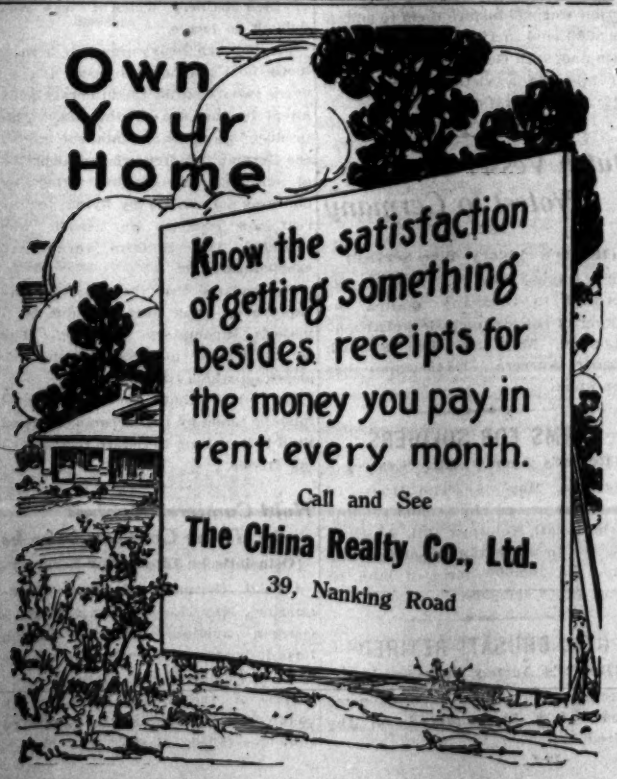
Garden Fete Winds Up Woman's Club Season

(Continued from Page 1)

possesses a beautiful, clear, sweet voice which at no time last evening did she force in any way. The songs contained no frills or scale practice or bird imitations. They were just the sort of songs our mothers used to sing. Madame Foret knew how to sing them.

She added greatly to the effectiveness of her recital by her wonderfully clever acting. Here again she never strained after effects. A twist of the head, a lifting of the eyes, a shrug of the shoulder and it was just enough to convey a world of meaning, because it was done by an artiste.

The American Woman's Club are to be congratulated upon sponsoring so clever a little lady as Madame Foret. It is to be regretted that the theater was not even better filled than it was, but once the vocalist's ability gets known a second recital is sure to be asked for and those who through ignorance or the multitude of their engagements were not there last evening will have an opportunity of seeing and hearing 'Songs in Pictures' that cannot give anything but the greatest pleasure.


Own Your Home
Know the satisfaction of getting something besides receipts for the money you pay in rent every month.
Call and See
The China Realty Co., Ltd.
39, Nanking Road

THE TYRES WHICH—

Convert every ounce of engine power into speed, transform treacherous surfaces into safe ones, repay every cent of cost in miles of service

are

GOODRICH

SAFETY TREAD

TYRES

BEST IN THE LONG RUN

Obtainable at all Garages, or from the

Selling Agents

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.,

SHANGHAI AND HANKOW

2a Jinkee Road, Shanghai. Telephone No. 3809

INDUSTRIAL TABLOIDS

THE CREATOR AND LEADER OF THE TYPEWRITER INDUSTRY

Remarkable Record of the Remington During the Past 40 Years—Some Recent Developments in the Typewriter Field

By DARBY RICHARDSON

TIME is life itself.

No single invention has saved more time than the Typewriter.

Time consumed in the old laborious methods of writing, from hieroglyphics down to the pen, if computed would exceed the span of existence of millions of people.

World progress can be definitely measured by time and labor saving inventions.

The process which saves time, lightens labor and increases efficiency is the great achievement.

The Typewriter is the realization of the dreams of more than a Century. It is durable, portable and simple of construction. Its product is more legible than any handwriting, its processes many times swifter than penmanship; it has made possible instantaneous and exact reproduction, and it does all this at a minimum cost of labor of hand and mind. Its cost, compared with its usefulness, is negligible. In short, it fulfills all the requirements of a really great invention.

The Birth of the Typewriter

In 1874 there was placed on the market one of the world's great inventions—the Typewriter—by its manufacturers, Messrs. E.

MODEL 1 REMINGTON

Remington & Sons. The story of its pioneer days is brief.

Three men in a dingy room in Milwaukee, in the winter of 1866-67, began experiments in constructing a feasible typewriting machine. They were Christopher Latham Sholes, Samuel W. Soule and Carlos Glidden. The invention is generally credited to Sholes. He took up the new idea with enthusiasm and produced a machine that would write accurately and with fair rapidity. But the cost of manufacture was excessive and the machine would not stand up under practical working operation. Soule and Glidden dropped out. Sholes worked away at the necessary improvements. He got them.

In 1873 the first commercially practical typewriting machine was evolved. That machine marks an epoch in the history of the world. Its far-reaching importance cannot be exaggerated. After some negotiations E. Remington & Sons, the famous gunmakers of Ilion, N. Y., agreed to manufacture the new typewriter.

The pioneer typewriter was placed on sale in 1874. It was known then simply as "THE TYPEWRITER." Today we speak of it as the model 1 Remington. Its fundamental principles survive in the later Remingtons. Many important improvements and refinements have been added, but the first Remington is the structure on which the entire typewriter industry of the world rests today.

Success Realized

Commercial success in marketing the new invention was indifferent until 1882, when the firm of Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict was organized to take over the selling agency for Remington Typewriters throughout the world. The initiative and executive ability of this firm soon succeeded in installing the Remington in every quarter of the globe. By the year 1886 sales had grown to such dimensions that Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict decided to manufacture Remington Typewriters themselves. They purchased the plant, patents and franchises used in the manufacture of the Typewriter and organized a manufacturing company under the name of the Remington Standard Typewriter Company. The title was prophetic, for the Remington became and is today recognized as the standard writing machine.

As the pioneer in the field and the first concern to make and sell a practical writing machine the story of the origin and development of the Remington Typewriter is in effect the history of the entire industry, though in late years other companies have succeeded in producing excellent and widely known typewriters.

Modern Business Revolution

The typewriter has become so firmly established and has become accepted as such a commonplace of the modern business world that few of us pause to realize how recent is its advent and how tremendous is the revolution which it has wrought in modern business methods. The typewriter is so new that even those who are scarcely past middle age can remember when it was unknown, unheard and unthought of. As for the magnitude of the changes which it has brought, it is sufficient to compare the business world as it is today and the business world as it was before the coming of the writing machine. Consider first the difference in the volume of business transacted now as compared with forty years ago. Consider also the difference in the manner of its transaction. This last is the achievement of the writing machine and it is this change which has rendered possible the enormous increase in volume. Thus the typewriter ranks first among the great agents in the expansion of modern trade.

A Social Revolution Also

Next in importance to the Remington's widening influence on the world's business transactions has undoubtedly been its development of a new field of work for women. It has not been many years since the sight of a woman in the business districts of our cities was rare. The advent of the Remington Typewriter broadened the scope of women's activities. Up to the time of its use there was little employment for women outside of factories, shops and restaurants. The Remington created almost a social revolution.

High Average Speed

The average speed of an efficient Remington operator is 60 words a minute or triple the speed of the average penman. This speed may be maintained indefinitely.

At the International Championship Contest, held during October, 1915, at the Annual Business Show in New York, Miss Hortense S. Stollnitz, 17 years old, won the Novice Championship—open only to those who never had used a typewriter prior to September, 1914. Miss Stollnitz, operating a Remington Model 10, wrote 114 words a minute, net, for 15 minutes—net meaning after 5 words had been deducted for each error. This is the world's record for novices in International Championship contests and indicates the wonderful development and possibilities of speed in writing made possible by the Remington Typewriter.

The question of typewriter merit is not determined by what the exceptional operator of long training can do but what the average operator can do. The best answer to this question is what the novice can do and has done, because the novice stage is the stage through which all operators must pass.

In the early days the Remington stood alone and typists could only be taught on its keyboard. This served to standardize the art of typewriting and mobilized an army of operators, whose ranks have been constantly recruited and who have learned to depend upon the Remington and appreciate its efficiency, reliability, durability and superior character of work. In time the Remington keyboard came to be known as the "Universal" keyboard and under this name is employed by all writing machines.

44 Kinds for All Uses

The Remington Typewriter Company manufactures and sells machines of every design, for every need and purse. These machines include the Remington Standard Model, a shifting carriage machine; the Remington Monarch Model, a shifting type segment machine; the Remington Smith Premier Model, a machine with a key for every character; the Remington Yost Model, a machine which prints from a pad instead of through a ribbon, and the Remington Junior Model, a small portable machine for manuscripts and correspondence. The Remington line includes 44 types of machines, adapted to every conceivable use to which a typewriter can be put and equipped with every improvement that ingenuity can suggest.

A Typewriter That Adds and Subtracts

The most striking of the recent Remington developments is the Adding and Subtracting Typewriter (Wahl Mechanism), a development which has doubled the scope and usefulness of the Typewriter. It combines in a single device the writing and the adding machine and covers every purpose for which either machine is used. It is employed for billing, statement writing, specification writing and in every department of accounting work. It will tabulate figures in columns and add them anywhere on the sheet in as many columns as the paper will hold. It will add in every kind of weights, measures, moneys and fractions. Over 600 different styles of totalizers may be had, which indicates the universality of its range. It provides machine accuracy in place of human fallibility and detects and prevents errors. The Remington Adding and Subtracting Typewriter is furnished in every width of carriage of the 4 standard types of machines, but wider ones are made for special purposes.

THE LATEST CORRESPONDENCE MACHINE

Adding 40 Columns on One Page

Exhibited at the Panama Pacific Exposition was the largest practical typewriter in the world—a Remington Monarch Model Adding and Subtracting Machine with a 44 inch carriage and writing a line more than 40 inches long. The operator of this machine is able to add 40 different parallel columns of 6 figures each on the same page. Two machines of this type, with carriages only a little shorter and of almost equal adding capacity, are now in use for tabulating Election Returns in Cincinnati. Recently a mercantile house bought one adding 35 parallel columns. These machines illustrate the exceptional range capacity of the Remington Adding and Subtracting Typewriter.

The Remington Accounting Machine

The very latest development of the Adding and Subtracting Typewriter is the Remington Accounting Machine. This machine does everything that is done by previous Remington Adding and Subtracting Typewriters and adds one noteworthy capacity, that of *cross* as well as *vertical* adding; the accumulation of the totals of many added columns in one grand total. The machine operates in any combination desired by the user. Where some vertical columns are added and others substracted the accumulating totalizer shows the final net total. The machine will add in the vertical totalizer while it subtracts in the accumulating totalizer or vice versa. Individual columns may be added vertically and not cross footed, or cross footed and not added vertically according to the requirements of the work. There is in fact no accounting work in the field of combined writing and adding, the requirements of which are not covered by this machine. It is employed for billing, ledger posting, statement writing, check and voucher writing and a hundred other uses and always the results are the same—time saving, labor saving and error proofing of all the work.

Leader in Improvements

Beginning with the invention of the first machine the Remington Company has led in every progressive development of the Typewriter. The first important improvement was in 1878—the shift key for writing upper and lower case type.

The Decimal Tabulator for writing figures in columns followed in 1896. This was the first provement that opened the billing and accounting field to the writing machine.

In 1907 the Remington Adding and Subtracting Typewriter appeared, followed in 1915 by the Remington Accounting Machine.

The Latest and Greatest Time Saver

The latest improvement of the Remington is the Column Selector, which has been demonstrated to be the greatest labor saver ever placed on the correspondence typewriter. This device enables the operator to locate mechanically and instantly every line on the letter or envelope where the writing begins at some intermediate point on the scale. It was demonstrated at the recent New York Business Show that the use of the Column Selector saved 25 per cent of the time occupied in writing an ordinary business letter. Such an increase in efficiency is little short of marvelous.

Another valuable innovation is that which makes it impossible for the type to collide, no matter how the keys are struck.

Hands Around the World

An impressive feature of the Remington organization is the worldwide extent of its Sales Department. The Company maintains 658 salesrooms throughout the world, covering not only every European country but the most remote settlements in the far East, in Asia, South America, Africa and the isles of the Sea. To supply this universal demand it has been necessary to build machines using the types of every known language. In all, 156 different languages are written on the Remington Typewriter, a fact which forcefully illustrates its worldwide use.

It may be profitable to inquire into the reasons which have enabled the Remington Company to conquer the commercial world. The mechanical resources of its manufacturing plants and the genius of its inventors and mechanics have contributed largely to this result, so far as supplying foreign markets is concerned. The exceptional executive ability and enterprise manifested by its sales managers everywhere have been a potent factor in its success. But underlying these elements of popularity and efficiency is the fact that the Remington Typewriter has the enormous advantage of being the pioneer in the field and of having consistently cultivated this advantage by keeping a little in advance of competition.

A Typewriter a Minute

Every minute of the day the Remington Company turns out a new typewriter. Its factory sites occupy more than 40 acres. Its factory employees number nearly 5,000 men and women. It consumes annually 16,483 tons of coal, 203,825 gallons of fuel oil and 10,855,700 cubic feet of gas. It makes 4,192 tons of iron castings and 130 tons of brass castings each year. Its annual output of ribbons would reach around the earth, and its output of carbon paper would reach to the earth's center if the sheets were placed end to end. These figures strikingly illustrate the magnitude of the Company's business.

The sales organization numbers 7,500. The comprehensive and complete character of Remington output is indicated by the fact that there are 1,011 different keyboards furnished on the Remington Typewriter and that the machines are equipped with 177 different styles of type. The number of different totalizers provided on the Adding Typewriter is over 600. The Remington Typewriter Company proudly claims that its line includes every kind of a machine for every kind of work, together with every appliance and adjunct of the typewriter.

The Passing of the Pen

Wonderful as are the achievements of the Typewriter in a little more than a single generation, its future is bound to be of even greater importance. Today it enjoys a practical monopoly of commercial correspondence, newspaper and office work of all kinds. The day surely will come when the typewriter's utility will be recognized in the home, the school and in every day life. The days of any more laborious work with pen and pencil are numbered.

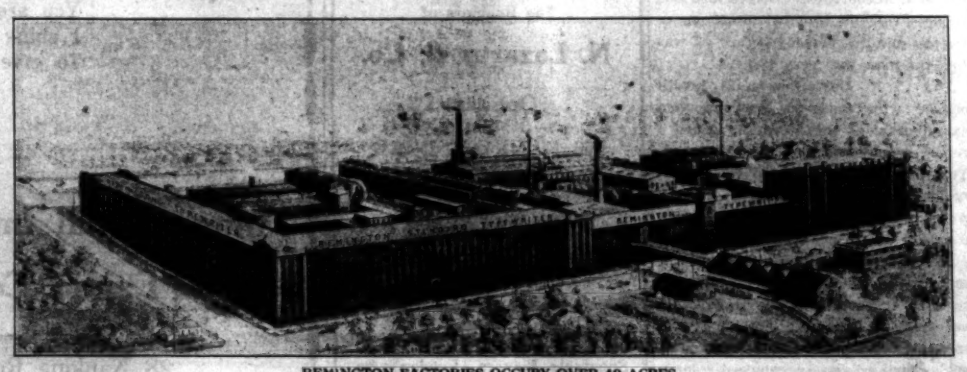
REMINGTON ACCOUNTING MACHINE

The Typewriter Era

The Typewriter has added enormously to the world's efficiency. It has made possible the vast expansion of modern commerce that would not have been feasible except for this wonderful time saver. The present business of the world could not be transacted by the old-fashioned office methods.

The Typewriter, even when operated by a person of limited skill, will turn out cleaner, more legible and in every way better copy than the pen in less than half the time and with a tremendous saving of hand and brain. The Typewriter will become eventually established in the school as it is now in the office. The child will learn its first lessons on the machine and drudgery of the copy book will become obsolete. The pen will survive, but its work will be confined to the writing of signatures and the execution of formal documents. When that day dawns the Typewriter will have come into its kingdom.

This is the Typewriter Era.



REMINGTON FACTORIES OCCUPY OVER 40 ACRES

15 GREAT INVENTIONS OF MODERN TIMES

1761 Watt's Steam Engine
1769 Arkwright's Spinning Frame
1793 Whitney's Cotton Gin
1807 Fulton's Steamboat
1825 Stephenson's Locomotive
1844 Morse Telegraph
1850 First Sewing Machine
1873 First Typewriter

Remington

1876 Bell's Telephone
1877 First Electric Lights
1878 First Phonograph
1891 First Adding Machine (listing)
1900 Marconi Wireless Telegraph
1905 Wright's Aeroplane
1908 First Adding and Subtracting Typewriter

Remington

FRANCIS SEEKS NEW TREATY WITH RUSSIA

Ambassador Carries Draft Of Trade Agreement To Petrograd

Washington, April 25.—It was learned today that David R. Francis, the new American Ambassador to Russia, when he started for his post a few days ago, carried with him a draft of a new treaty commerce to serve as a basis for negotiations with the Russian Government. The former treaty of commerce is nearly 100 years old, and it lapsed a few years ago because of the refusal of the Russian Government to honor proper passports issued to American Jews, particularly to American Jewish citizens of Russian birth.

The details of the proposed treaty are unknown, but it is understood that, while the Ambassador carried a draft of it with him, he was given wide latitude in negotiations that must follow. The Wilson Administration, like that of President Taft, is determined that the strictly commercial aspects of the old treaty shall not be revived without inclusion of clauses amply protecting the rights of American Jews to travel and trade in Russia.

The abrogation of the old treaty simply emphasized the resentment of this country at Russia's course. It has had no effect on the commercial relations of the two countries. These have continued under a tacit modus vivendi along precisely the lines indicated in the abrogated treaty. The lack of a treaty was, however, a standing menace, which both countries have been eager to overcome.

The visit of a Russian delegation to this country emphasizes the desire of Russia to increase trade with the United States, and it is understood that Ambassador Francis, after his conversations at the State Department, left here hopeful of a successful outcome of his negotiations.

Informal conferences will be held between foreign trade officials of the American Government and a delegation of Russian trade and engineering experts headed by R. Martens of New York and Petrograd, with a view to further American participation in Russian trade. The Russian party ,which has been on an extensive tour of the United States studying American trade conditions, will reach Washington on Thursday.

The question of better trade arrangements between the individual business interests of the two countries will be taken up with the American Federation of Labor, as well as with Government officials. The Russian delegates belive the diversion of a large part of Russian exports to America, amounting in normal times to approximately $350,000,000 annually, is feasible. Members of the delegation believe it would afford a solution of the problem of the activities of American war munitions industries after the war.

Mr. Martens in his talks to business men throughout the country has declared that a new Russia, industrially and socially, is destined to spring into existence with the end of the conflict, and that by judicious handling the manufacturers of the United States will be enable to inaugurate a boom that will serve to prevent a collapse of industry after the war.

At the Theaters

The Reckoning is the Exploits of Elaine episode that will be shown at the Apollo Theater beginning tomorrow night. The novelized version of these parts is carried today in The China Press. The bill at the Apollo for tonight features a dramatic picture in three parts called The Penalty Fits the Crime. Pathe's British Gazette shows some interesting phases of the work women are doing during war times. The comic pictures are worthy of special mention. Col. Heeza Liar, the popular living cartoon, is shipwrecked. The Hicksville Tragedy Troupe and When Charlie was a Child are the other two.

• • •

The spectacular Russian dancers, the Three Yakowleffs, will appear again tonight at the Victoria Theater. Besides there is a good program of dramatic and comedy pictures.

• • •

The River Secret, a mystery drama in two parts, leads tonight's bill at the Olympic Theater. There is a special news Graphic and the remaining pictures are unusual comedies. They include Bargain Hunters, What Happened to Sults, The Flappers and the Nuts, and Mabel, Fatty and the Law.

• • •

Five reels of war pictures will be shown tonight at the Towa. There are all sorts of naval and land engagements, besides aircraft in action. The bill also includes some good Keystone and other comedies.

• • •

An ideal way to spend the evening is to visit the open air cinema at St. George's Gardens. An excellent program of news and dramatic pictures begins every night at 9.15 p.m.

KODAK ALBUMS

Large variety, prices from 30 cts. upwards.

Burr 2 Broadway

Russian Successes in Asia Minor

Map shows section of Asia Minor embraced in the campaign of the Russians which caused the Germans to begin their drive against Verdun as an offset to the great movement in the Near East. A—Distance by water from Trebizond to Constantinople. B—Distance by land from fortress to the Turkish capital. C—Constantinople, ultimate object of the Russians. D—Trebizond, chief Turkish seaport on the Anatolian coast, now in the hands of the Tsar's troops.—E—Erzerum, great Turkish city captured by Russians after long siege and base of successful operations in Asia Minor.

In the Courts

Charged With Coolie's Death

There was a preliminary hearing in the British Police Court, yesterday, before Magistrate G. W. King, of the charge preferred against Alexander Belyea, of the China Vehicle Company, "that he did feloniously kill and slay a Chinese, contrary to common law," the allegation being that a ricsha coolie died after having been assaulted by the defendant. Mr. K. E. Newman prosecuted and Mr. Francis Ellis represented the defendant, who has also engaged Mr. J. B. Davies. The case was adjourned until Tuesday.

Detective Sub-Inspector P. W. Reeves said that, when defendant was brought to the charge room, he said he had been going his round and, on Mohawk Road, saw one of their ricshas full of dirty cabbages. He got out of his ricsha and stopped the other coolie, asking him why he carried these cabbages.

He took away the coolie's licence and said he would be fined a dollar. About 10 a.m., he was informed by his office man that the coolie had come to get his licence back and had brought the dollar.

He told the office man he would not give the coolie the licence and told him to get the man who hired him the ricsha, as he wanted to give him a talking-to about the matter. The man refused to go and started to make a noise.

He got hold of the coolie by the head, gave him a slap with his right hand on the side and, as he pulled him along, gave him a side kick. He did not do it in any anger. He just told the coolie to get out.

The coolie remained there and he, defendant, went back to his work. About half an hour later, his foreman told him the coolie was very ill and dying.

Belyea said he was so surprised that he ran out at once to see where the coolie was. The coolie was pointed out to him, sitting behind some logs in a corner. He had a pipe in his hand. He saw the man was very ill or dead and immediately rushed to report the matter to the police.

Witness reported the matter to the Consular authorities. Belyea also told witness that an interval of fifteen or twenty minutes elapsed before he was told the man was very ill.

Dr. C. N. Davis, assistant health officer, who made a post mortem examination of the deceased, issued a report, a copy of which was handed in. The abrasions he referred to in the report were, in his opinion, recent. Apart from the abrasions, there were no signs of external injury.

The abrasions might have been caused by a kick. In his opinion, a somewhat severe blow would be necessary to cause the rupture of the spleen which he found. The coolie was not suffering from an enlarged spleen.

The heart and lungs were unusually small. No abnormal effects were produced from these, on his observation. Apparently the functions of the heart and lungs had been adequately fulfilled. Their size had, in his opinion, nothing to do with the cause of death.

Death was caused by internal hemorrhage, due to rupture of the spleen. The fact that there was marked abrasion in the region of the spleen would not necessarily show there was any blow: a blow might have been given although there was no mark.

In his opinion, the rupture of the spleen was due to violence. It was not without the range of possibility that the violence might have been caused by a fall from some logs where the coolie was found. The highest of these was 35 inches from the ground.

Cross-examined—He had been over eight years in Shanghai and had some experience of Chinese coolies and people of that class—a considerable experience. On the average, the health of the coolie class was below par.

The word "recent" with reference to the abrasions, he meant as indicating within the previous twenty-four hours. The coolie's clothing had been removed.

The abrasions might have been caused in many ways—by falling or striking some object. It was possible they might have been caused by striking a stone near where the body was found.

Obituary

Dr. Luther M. Ferguson

Relatives of Dr. Luther M. Ferguson, U. S. Army, have received telegraphic word that Dr. Ferguson died as a result of injuries sustained by being thrown from his horse. Dr. Ferguson had been attending the Medical School in Washington. Last Saturday he finished his course there and was given his commission Monday. He was ordered to the Army Hospital. On the same day he was thrown by his horse and received a fractured skull. He died soon afterward without regaining consciousness.

Dr. Ferguson was buried with military honors. The funeral was held at the home of his father, Dr. J. C. Ferguson, of Newton, Mass.

The Business of

N. Lazarus & Co.

Opticians

566 NANKING ROAD

Is now under the management of

H. TOBIAS

F.S.M.C. (Lond.), F.I.O. (Eng.)

Mr. Tobias holds the Diploma of the Worshipful Guild of Spectacle Makers (London); he is a Fellow of the Institute of Ophthalmic Opticians (England); a Freeman of the City of London; and the only Optician in the Far East holding a British Qualification for Optics.

The New Light
Brascolite

Pure
Soft
White
Light

87½% Perfect Daylight

50% Greater Light

with same current consumption

Call and see the New Light

The Sun to Brascolite

"We are not rivals—we work as one.
You are Brascolite—I the Sun.
I shine by day—you shine at night—
To give the whole world Perfect Light."
Daylight—Brascolite

International Import and Export Co. (Inc.)

28 Nanking Road

Tel. 1670

THE CHARLES H. BROWN PAINT Co.

PAINTS

ENAMELS — VARNISHES

of all descriptions, guaranteed 100% pure

津 Sole Agents. 天

美 豐 公 司

THE CHINA AMERICAN TRADING Co. (Inc.)

TIENTSIN, CHINA

The Electric Drive

The Electric Drive has advantages that are possessed by no other power producer. The use of Electric Motors for driving all types of machines results in

Reliability, Safety, Flexibility and Economy.

To obtain the best results in factory operation, it is essential that nothing but the Electric Drive be used.

Municipal Electricity Department

Showroom: 471-3 Nanking Road and A1397 Broadway.
Tel. No. 2660. Tel. No. 840.

Those who appreciate
Good Food
and are fond of
Dancing
should visit the

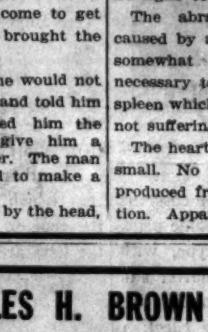
Restaurant R. N.

ASTOR ROAD

The restaurant has been re-arranged, so that those who so wish may dance between the courses at dinner and supper.

Danish Natural Milk

"Gull" Brand



$9.25 Per Case

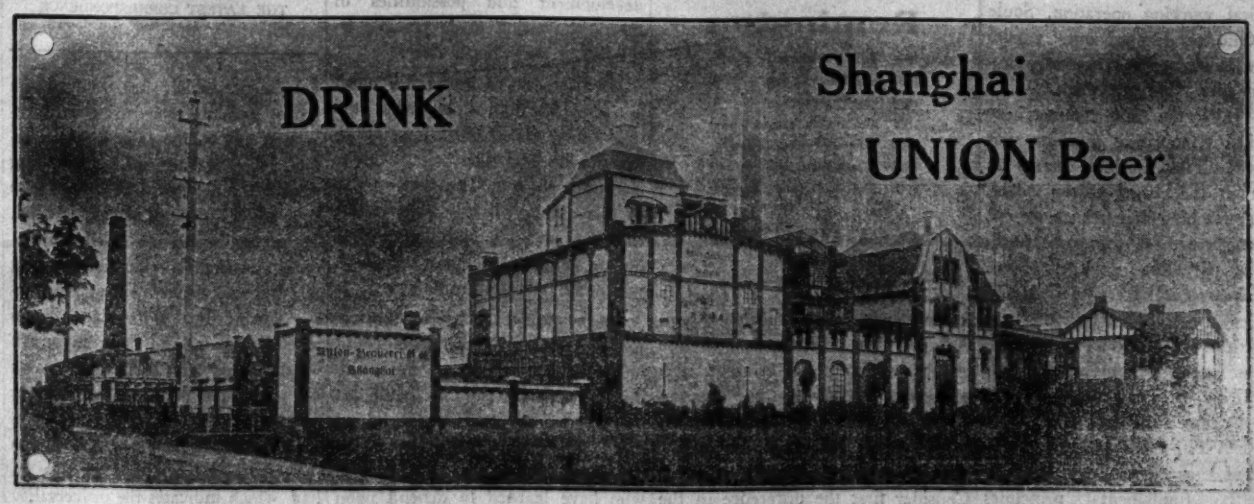
The Richest — The Cheapest

Fresh supplies arrive monthly by our direct steamers

The East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

2, Canton Road — Telephone 432

DRINK Shanghai UNION Beer



Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

New Tennis Racquets
New Tennis Nets
New Tennis Balls
JUST ARRIVED

"Ransome's" Anglo-Paris Lawn Mowers

6 Cutting blades, built for very hard work.

18 inch Price **$55.00**
20 inch Price **65.00**

The "Cyprus" Tennis Post

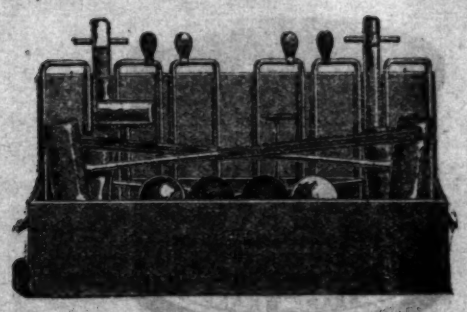
Made of wrought iron; has a simple and powerful method of tightening the net line, will stand erect under great tension.

Price **$11.50**

The "Acme" Tennis Post

Polished ash posts, fitted with iron bases, which are secured to the turf by screws. Has Rachet for tightening net.

Price **$18.50**



The "Ubique" Croquet Set

For four persons. Consisting of four seasoned mallets, four seasoned beech balls, six hoops, good ashwood pegs, driving mallet, drill, book of rules, all complete in strong box.

Price **$21.00**

Lawn Bowls Sets

Consisting of 8 Lignum Vitae Bowls, 2 Jacks, in Strong wood box

No. 300 Price **$12.50** per set
No. 582 „ **$27.50** „

Dean's "Swimeesy" Buoys

By the aid of these a person can learn to swin and float in a very short time. They will support either a child or a heavy person of 15 to 16 stone. Full directions with each.

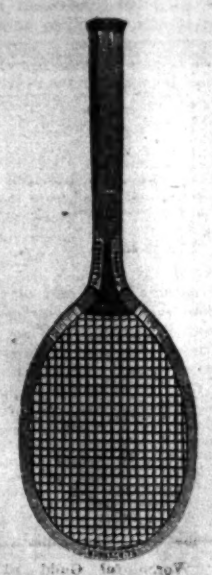
Price **75 cts.**

The Improved Sandow Developer

The well-known exerciser, complete with chart

Price **$9.50**

Reliable Tennis Racquets by Well-Known Manufacturers



Bussey's "Alert"
A well-balanced racquet with good quality gut
12, 12½, 13, 13½, 14, 14½ and 15 oz.
Price **$6.00**

Bussey's "Alpha"
A strong and light racquet.
Assorted weights
Price **$5.00**

Slazenger's "E. G. M."
Made from the instructions of the well-known expert, Mr. E. G. Meers.
Assorted weights
Price **$18.00**

Slazenger's "Doherty"
The best racquet obtainable
Assorted weights
Price **$21.00**

Slazenger's "Demon"
Perfect in every detail.
Assorted weights
Price **$11.25**

Slazenger's "Player"
A strong serviceable racquet.
Assorted weights
Price **$6.00**

Slazengers's "Court"
Strung with best quality gut.
Assorted weights
Price **$7.50**

Slazenger's "Pelican"
Strong frame, best quality gut.
Assorted weights
Price **$12.50**

The "Slazenger" Racquet
Light in weight, first-class gut.
Assorted weights
Price **$19.50**

Spalding's "Greenwood"
A first-rate racquet.
Assorted weights
Price **$5.50**

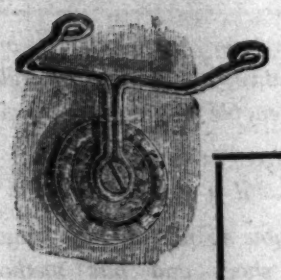
Spalding's Gold Medal
Well strung with best gut.
Price **$19.50**

TENNIS RACQUETS RESTRUNG
With best quality gut
For **$2.50**

The "Gem" Tennis Court Marker

Holds sufficient whiting to mark one double court.

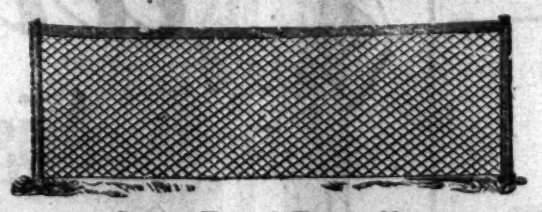
Price **$8.00**



Tennis Racquet Holders

An excellent device for containing the racquet, when not in use.

Price **30 cts.**

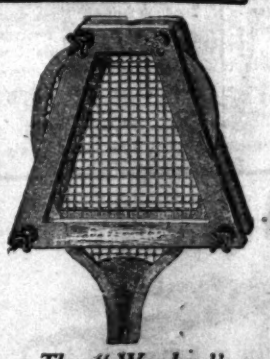


Steam Tarred Tennis Nets

The "Cavendish." Hemp head line size 42 by 3½ ft.
Price **$5.75**

The "Wimbledon." Extra stout galvanized wire top and defining band size 42 by 3½ feet.
Price **$8.00**

The "International." Has copper head line and defining band size 42 by 3½ feet
Price **$11.00**



The "Wayloo" Tennis Racquet Press

Made of strong ash wood.
Price **$1.00**

1916 TENNIS BALLS

Spalding's Hard Court Tennis Balls
Price **$11.00** per doz.

Slazenger's Championship
Price **$8.50** per doz.

Ayre's Championship
Price **$8.50** per doz.

Whiteaway's Championship
Price **$8.50** per doz.

No. 2-0

Spalding's Special League Mask

Of best annealed steel wire.

Price **$5.50**

Spalding's Gold Medal Baseball Bats
Taped handles, golden finish. Price **$3.00** each

Cricket Requisites

The "Speedwell Driver." A reliable practice bat, thoroughly seasoned, compressed flexible cane handle.
Price **$4.25**

The "Fardriver." A bat with good driving power, well seasoned, flexible handle.
Price **$7.50**

The "Demon Driver." The blade of the bat is composed of best selected willow, flexible handle, covered with a corrugated, leather grip.
Price **$10.50**

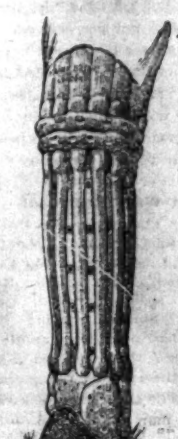
Wisden's "Crawford Exceller." A splendid club bat, thoroughly seasoned and compressed, light in weight.
Price **$16.50**

Dukes No. 5 Match Cricket Ball

Of leather, Suitable for club matches
Price **$3.50**

The "Practice" Cricket Ball

A Superior Composition Ball
Price **75 cts.**

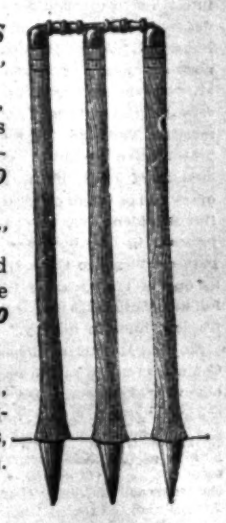


LEG GUARDS

The "University"
Well padded, White drill guards with cane protection. ***$3.50***

The "Featherweight"
Very light and strong, of White duck. ***$5.00***

The "Club"
Of White duck, ventilated, of extreme lightness, ample protection.
Price ***$6.00***



Batting Gloves

No. 560. Mock Buck, lined Grey India Rubber.
Price **$4.50** pair

No 800. Mock Buck, lined cape front, Red India Rubber.
Price **$5.50** pair

Wicket-Keeping Gloves

No. 468. Excellent Gloves of White Buck.
Price **$5.00** pair

No. 520. Of Gold cape, Red faced.
Price **$6.00** pair

Regulation Wickets

No. 210. Polished ash with boxwood bails.
Price **$2.50**

No. 300. Of polished ash, steel shoes, boxwood bails.
Price **$3.50**

SPALDING'S BASEBALL BASES

Exceptionally well made of white Canvas with Iron Staples.

No. 400 Price ***$12.50*** No. 500 Price ***$5.75***

SPALDING HOME PLATES

No. 60 Price
No. 100 Price

Spalding's Infielders Mitt

An easy and pliable Mitt.
Price **$6.50**

Spalding's "Official League" Baseball
Price **$4.00** each

Spalding's "Professional" Baseball
Price **$1.50** each

Spalding's Inflated Body Protector

Made of best rubber.
$18.50

Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.—Shanghai

ONE CLANCY QUELLS AN IRISH UPRISING IN N. Y.

Small Policeman Dissolves German Tincture At Loyal Irish-American Meeting

DUBLIN PLOTS DENOUNCED

United Irish-American League Adopts Notably Strong Resolutions

New, York, April 29.—About twenty-five Irishmen and perhaps as many Germans attempted last night to interject themselves into a meeting of the New York Council of the United Irish League of America, held at 624 Madison Avenue. Three men and one woman succeeded in getting into the meeting, and when they refused a polite request to leave, the men were hustled into the hall and into the street, where they were joined by the other disturbers, who immediately began a demonstration in favor of Germany and Ireland. They yelled for Germany, for Sir Roger Casement, or the Teutonic Allies, and cursed the name of John Redmond and the Allies.

As for the disturbers, every one of whom when approached refused to give his name, their bravery was of the vocal and not the physical kind, a fact that was quickly proved when the whole crowd was dispersed by one determined young policeman, Charles J. Clancy, of the East Fifty-first Street Station. Clancy is a type of Irishman described at the meeting as "imported, but not hyphenated."

The meeting of the Council was called for the joint purpose of deploring the present uprising in Ireland and of pledging the support of the members of the Irish League to President Wilson in any move he might see fit to make in defense of the rights of America and humanity. About 300 men and women, most of them gray-haired and nearly all of them long resident in America, crowded the little hall in which the meeting was held. It was a fine representative assembly of American citizens of Irish birth or ancestry, every one of whom cheered the name of the President, but not one of whom referred in any but the most sympathetic terms to those Irishmen who, as one of the speakers termed it had fallen victims to one of "the most tragic crimes in history."

Stephen McFarland, President of the Council, presided at the meeting. The other speakers were Dr. John Grant Coyle, Patrick J. Eagan, former United States Minister to Chile; Chief John Kenlen of the New York Fire Department, John J. O'Connell, Chairman of the Progressive County Committee, and J. C. Walsh, editor of Ireland.

Police to Intruders

The meeting was just about to be called to order when one of the members of the Council noticed that among those present were three men and a woman who were not members of it. Mr. O'Connell and Dr. Coyle approached the group and politely asked them if they were members of the league. One of the men, a six-footer with iron gray hair and mustache and goatee to match, replied angrily that they were not. This was the man who afterward called many times for "three cheers for Germany." The other two men were little fellows, one of them rather sickly looking, but also very noisy. The woman seemed to be very much frightened.

"This is just a little meeting of ordinary American citizens," said Dr. Coyle to the group of would-be disturbers, "and I am sure that none of you desires to play an unwelcome part in it, and so I hope that you will quietly leave the hall."

"We wont go, we saw about this meeting in the papers and we have come here as free men and we intend to stay," said the spokesman.

"Is that so? Well, we shall see about that," snapped a red-haired Irishman who was standing by and a moment later he had the little man by the shoulders and was propelling him in the direction of the door.

The big man did not wait to be propelled. He ran for all he was worth, and he never stopped until he was in the avenue. The second man followed him, but did not show the speed of his heavier colleague. The woman clung to the arm of the little fellow who was resisting and now and then screamed.

In Madison Avenue the rest of the disturbers were waiting.

"They assaulted us. Let's get a warrant for their arrest," the big man shouted.

One lone leaguer, Kelly by name, followed the three men and the woman to the street. He walked out into the avenue, faced the crowd of "hostiles" and shook his fist in their faces. Clancy had not yet arrived.

"Hurrah for Germany!" yelled the big man who had regained his breath by this time, and fellow-disturbers responded wildly and loudly. The big man leaped into the air as he called for more cheers for Germany and for Ireland.

'To Hell With Redmond'

"Three cheers for Sir Roger Casement" another man shouted, and again the noise went skyward.

"To hell with John Redmond" another agitator yelled, and when they had finished sending the Irish leader to perdition another man roared out that hell was also the place for the Allies.

And then something happened. Along came Clancy. He did not hesitate a moment. He walked right straight into the middle of the crowd.

"What's all this yelling about!" demanded Clancy.

"We have been assaulted," the big, brave man meekly replied.

"He's the fellow who shouted for Germany," an onlooked told Clancy.

"I never did it; it is'nt true," the big man said and he smiled sweetly at the little Irish policeman with the cold gray eyes.

"Well I guess the whole bunch had better move on and don't be slow about it either," said Clancy.

One young fellow hesitated.

"Move," said Clancy, and he got underway hastily.

The disturbers moved out into the middle of the avenue and started to confer, one with the other. In the meantime a man had telephoned to Police Headquarters and four policemen arrived in a few minutes to reinforce Clancy. That was all the disturbers wanted and it was about 9.05 p.m. when the last one, a young man who works in the office of Gaelic American, was seen disappearing in the direction of Lexington Avenue. And that was the end of the "Madison Avenue uprising" in favor of Germany and Sir Roger Casement.

Clancy having finished with the crowd outside, the meeting upstairs in favor of the United States, President Wilson, and Irish loyalty proceeded.

Mr. O'Connell spoke first. The only solution of the Irish question, he said, was the triumph of the home rule movement which will make of Ireland an integral and not a subservient part of the British Empire. Great reforms, he said, do not come in a day or a week. John Redmond, said Mr. O'Connell, had pledged the loyalty of Ireland, and the real men of Ireland intend to keep that pledge.

"There are many unfortunate Irishmen," he added, "who have been led by the nose by the professional politician and pot hunter among us, and they have been easy meat for the scoundrel who has lived on their misfortunes. I regret that there are professional Irishmen in America. I don't say that these professionals whom I have in mind have dirty German gold in their pockets, but I imagine that my views on that matter are the same as yours. I pride myself that I came to America because of the opportunity it offered to me, and I took the oath of citizenship and I intend to keep that oath sacred always. I have a sentimental love for Ireland, the love of a son for his mother, but that does not affect my loyalty to America. We are imported, but, thank God we are not hyphenated Americans. There is and there never can be any room here for the man of divided loyalty.

"There was recently held in this city a convention of Irishmen. It was held at a prominent hotel, and it was fostered by the dirty gold of a certain belligerent power of Europe, and that power is not numbered among the nations we call the Allies. We all deplore the tragedy now taking place in Ireland, and we knew to whom the blame for it all is due. We must all be for Ireland—an Ireland that will be loyal to its pledged word—but above all we must all be for America."

Condemn Dublin Revolt

Mr. O'Connell then introduced the resolutions drafted for the consideration of the Council, which were adopted with a rising vote, and without a single "No" The resolutions follow:

"The United Irish League of America was found more than fifteen years ago to support the cause of Home Rule for Ireland and the Irish Parliamentary Party under the leadership of John Redmond. That party represented and represents the spirit, the principles, the ideals of the Irish race. It represented and represents the solid belief of a vast majority of the Irish people in Ireland that a new era had opened since democracy in England succeeded government by autocracy, and that redress of Ireland's grievance could be attained rather by constitutional and peacable methods than by physical force, by conciliation and appeal to the sense of justice and right rather than by cherising the hatred of a departed epoch.

"Composed as the league is of men and women of Irish birth or blood, very naturally its members cherish the most tender sentiments toward the country from which they or their forebears sprang and warmly sympathize with every effort made to better her condition. Conversely do they deplore any blight on her prospects.

"This does not mean a divided allegiance for our Irish born citizens make no reservation on talking the oath support the Constitution and laws of the United States, their loyalty is to the country which gives them a haven and an opportunity, and the obligations of their oath of fealty admit of no division.

"The members of the United Irish League have the sincerest sympathy for those misguided men who have shed their blood in the streets of Dublin in the sincere belief that they were doing the greatest endeavor for the beloved mother land, even though their efforts were misguided and ill-judged; although they deplore the lack of insight and judgment which brought them to a course of action which could only bring anguish to the Irish heart and greatly prejudice the cause for which a forty-five-year peaceable contest has been waged and which was on the threshold of actual fruition.

"But they condemn those leaders who promoted and agitated the unwise movement, not from motives of sincere love of the little green island, but either from blind hatred of the English people or, worse, with German gold in their pockets.

"And more worthy still of condemnation is that coterie of men of Irish blood in America who not only cast to the winds the real interests of the people of Ireland but became disloyal to the United States by not only decrying the efforts of our Government to maintain neutrality, but actually lent themselves to plotting against that Government and the rights of the American people, and all in the interest of the belligerents, in the great European war.

"It would be condemning the intelligence of some of those minds to say that they were really actuated by proper and patriotic motives and were not aware of the gravity of their offense; as to others, every person of Irish birth or blood in this country knows their character of professional Irishmen, who either have lived off their emotional and sentimental brethren for a generation or have made political capital out of them. Both classes know that the actual operation of Home Rule in Ireland will deprive the one of their peculiar livilhood and the other of their opportunity for public office or notoriety.

"Hence Home Rule must be killed if they can do it. Of the class whose voices have been bought for gold, and they are to be found in both of the above classes, it is needless to say that they are beneath the contempt of all honest-minded people.

"We therefore condemn those men of our race in this country who are responsible for duping our unfortunate brothers in Ireland into sacrificing their lives in what they believe to be for the good of their country, but which the plotters know must necessarily be an abortive attempt and one that can only result in travail and anguish for the Irish people and probably mean a postponement of the Home Rule act.

"We, as residents in and citizens of this American Republic, condemn these plotters as disloyal to America. And we assure the people of the United States that our loyalty to the Government of the United States is sincere and undivided, and that we do and support their Government with our hearts, our minds, and our lives in any position it may take for the honor and well-being of the American people and against any and every power and potentate whatsoever on the face of the earth."

Dr. Coyle, in his speech, referred to the fact that of the original 27,000 Irish Volunteers who organited to oppose the movement led by Sir Edward Carson and Bonor Law, that 25,00 had gone to the front for the Empire. The present uprising, he declared, did not have the sympathy of the best people of Ireland, whose sons to the total number 160,000 had died or were still fighting for freedom and against the triumph of autocracy.

The other speaks indorsed all that Dr. Coyle and Dr. O'Connell had said.

ARE YOU

A HYPOCRITE?

'Phone 4257 MARKT GARAGE

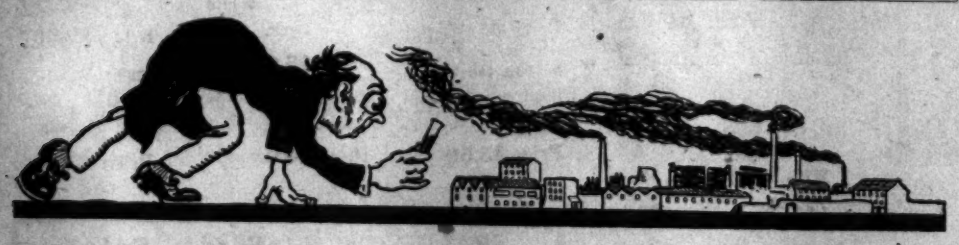
for your Car at

$3 per hour

'Phone 4257 MARKT GARAGE

"The Richest of all Tinned Milks Tested"

Says the Committee on Infant and Invalid Diet of the Medical Missionary Association of China



CHEMICAL SUPERVISION.

Chemical supervision is the policy governing our production. We believe in it because we find that we can offer the results of our outlay in the value of our goods. Further, we find it profitable to employ a staff of practical testers to inspect and report upon every factory-produced batch of material, be it paint, varnish, enamel, colour or oil.

VARNISHES by W. H. C. are renowned for the super-excellent qualities for which scientific resource and unrivalled facilities are largely responsible.

FALCONITE A super-elastic Enamel, remarkable for its ever mirror-like brilliance, permanence of colour and durability.

SYNOLEO The chemically perfect Oil Bound Distemper. Thinned with cold water only and is as washable as an oil paint.

FADELESS GREEN The most permanent green produced, withstands the strongest sun without bleaching or blackening. In shade No. 5 packed in 7 lb. nett tins mixed ready for use.

Will you write us for further particulars of these and other materials of our manufacture.

Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark, Ltd. WHC

2a Kiukiang Road

SHANGHAI

F. C. BANHAM,

Manager in the Far East.

Walk-Over

Aristocratic Footwear

for

MEN and WOMEN

Whatever your choice in footwear—smart or conservative—our variety of styles and patterns will be sure to enable you to make a safe and pleasing selection.

Correct in every particular—Stylish to the utmost degree—and a Comfortable Fit guaranteed.

If you do not already know the merits of **Walk-Over** *shoes and our methods of fitting feet, we cordially invite you to become acquainted the next time you are in need of footwear.*

"A STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION—WALK-OVER SHOES"

Prices $11.00 up.

Walk-Over Shoe Store

17, Nanking Road

A Terrible War Zone ◎ The Havoc of the Rock Fragment

By W. Kay Wallace
(The Distinguished Neutral Writer)

THE ITALIAN FRONT, THE CARSO, April. —The Carso! Sun-scorched, wind-swept, and treeless, broken up into rock-lodged ravines, steep sloped, impenetrable; no war terrain is more ruthless, no field of battle more brutal. So thankless is the soil that it will not even drink in the blood of the men who have fallen here, which, gathered in clots and pools, hardens, leaving a deep red blur on the grey rocks. This is the battleground of those hundreds of Italian battalions which are struggling to conquer Trieste.

Rising from the bed of the Lower Isonzo to a height varying from 300 to 800 feet, and stretching inland to the confines of Istria, mounting ever higher, ever steeper, as it spreads out into the interior, this rock-ribbed plateau is the pathway of the Italian advance. Here no trenches can be dug into the earth; no intricate system of parapets and dug-outs devised. Hoardings of broken stone are the only ramparts possible; and the ground heaves upward into such sudden and irregular hillocks that the troops of the invading armies are in many places exposed to the full view of the enemy who are everywhere entrenched on higher ground. These hillocks have now been in part tunnelled out, in order to protect the men and make it possible safely to link up the fighting front.

In many places the Italian trench lines are directly under those of the enemy, often at an angle of 45 degrees. Crouching in the lee of their parapets, the troops are relatively protected from gun fire, while hastily constructed barbed-wire entanglements, thrown out in front of their lines, guard them from a sudden onslaught. Such is the battle line of the Carso, which stretches for eighteen miles from the heights of San Michele to the Adriatic.

At no point have the Italians advanced more than four miles inland on this rockbound plateau. But looking at this battle front from the plain it seems surprising that they have been able to gain even a foothold, and a visit to this sector fills one with amazement at what the troops have been able to accomplish in the face of the most superhuman difficulties. Now the Italians have established themselves firmly along the whole length of the Carso, and are forcing the enemy back step by step.

Our car climbs rapidly through the long, winding drive-way of a vast park, planted with secular oaks, and halts in front of a row of broad stone steps.

"Villa Hohenlohe," the officer with me announces. I look up. All that remains of a once palatial country residence is a loophooled facade. "It belonged to Prince Hohenlohe, the Austrian Governor of Trieste, who persecuted the Italians there so outrageously before the war," the officer resumed. He paused for a moment as I looked down on the Friulian plain, on Sagrado and Gradisca, and the many towns which have been wrested from Austria.

"You have had your revenge," I cannot refrain from remarking as we step out on the terrace littered with debris.

"Unfortunately not," comes the quick reply. "A few weeks before the war Prince Hohenlohe suddenly, quite unexpectedly, sold this property to an Italian resident in Trieste. You see, the prince knew what was going to happen. The house has been destroyed by Austrian shell-fire. You can see that all the shells came from the east," the officer continues, pointing to the coping, which plainly indicates the direction of the shells.

Austrian Frightfulness

We pass through a breach in the stone wall at the back of the estate. In a few moments we are on the edge of the Carso. I follow my guide as he threads his way through the blocks of loose stone. Where there is any surface soil it is dull red, rough and uneven, and hard as cement, so that it is easier to walk on the stone. We pass line after line of low stone walls which had been used by the Austrians as trenches. Finally, at a bend in the communication path, which is piled high with very large stones and "sandbags" filled with earth which has hardened into a rock mass, my guide halts:

"We are here a mile in the rear of our firstline trenches; we have not yet even reached our second lines, but look at this." He removes a stone which permits me to look out on a hillock which rises to the right. On a patch of ground of about three acres some thirty corpses lie unburied. They wear Italian uniforms.

"They have been out there three months or more," the officer resumes; "the enemy will not allow us to bury them. You see they command this field from their positions up there which we have as yet been unable to take. We have had five men killed trying to bring in one body; now it is forbidden to attempt it. The Austrians make war with all the *Scharecklichkeit* (frightfulness) of their German ally. Only it is not so well-known." Along other sectors of the Carso front I saw many unburied dead within the Italian lines. We again quicken our pace, and soon come to a deep ravine, or *dolina* as it is called here. It is nothing more than a pocket of earth surrounded by steep, stony slopes. Here the troops are gathered. The living crouch in their stone-roofed huts on the leeside of the ravine. The dead are arranged in long rows in the improvised cemetery which has been laid out at the bottom of the slope. This *campo santo*, or "sacred camp," as the Italians call their burial ground, is arranged with loving care. Sculptured headstones and crosses hewn out of the grey rock mark the graves. It is a new cemetery, yet it is almost full. For the casualties here are very high. A shell exploding not only wounds with its own fragments but splintered rock is hurled as well, trebling, so it is estimated, the destructive power of each shell. Yet the troops seem in the best of spirits. They have grown accustomed to the fighting of the Carso.

How They Advance

We pass through a communication tunnel driven through solid rock. Finally we come out into the open again. We have reached the first-line trenches. Looking through the stone parapets I can follow the enemy lines which loom up over us. Stone walls like our own, and behind these, higher up, other trench walls are seen. There is a lull in the fighting. The loneliness, the bleakness, the "God-forsaken" atmosphere of this line of battle cannot be portrayed. For mile upon mile the rocky plain stretches onward. Not a house, not a hovel, not even a shrub or tree breaks the terrible monotony. Even the enemy trenches do not seem real. Endlessly on and on the grey rocks and the red parched soil reach, desolate, silent, like the Valley of Death.

Then in the heavens to the south a small dot comes into range of vision. One cloud puff after another breaks close to it, and still it follows its course unchanged, coming ever nearer to us. When overhead it circles slowly, majestically. The red, white, and green of the wings confirm to us that it is an Italian aeroplane. It flies far out beyond our lines; dipping closer to earth, then circling higher until it disappears to the north. But its message has already been received. Suddenly shell upon shell screeches by from the rear. Big shells whirr by with an uncanny, whistling moan like souls in agony, so in keeping with the mood of this battlefield.

We turn back. In the communication trenches we come upon men heavy laden with food for those in the firing line. Drinking water is carried in large Chianti flagons and the food brought up in baskets strapped on the men's backs. Every drop of water, everything used along this line has to be transported by hand. Dusk comes on swiftly; the bombardment grows more intense. Out of the night in the east a shell in a slow ascending curve rises like a flash of light, then bursts into a star of flame, which falls slowly to earth. Another comes to take its place, and the Carso thus illumined stands forth in all its livid horror. Across the rock-bound ravines the whitened pillars of stone stand forth like ghosts, while the big guns in their pits burst forth a flash of fire followed by a deafending roar which crashes amid the loose stone-piles, echoing and re-echoing across the battleground. Friend and foe are lost amid this upturned waste of stone. The trench walls awaken. Here and there between the barbed wire a patrol is advancing. The men crouch under a rock head until the "star-shell" has spent itself and then crawl onward. A few stray shots ring out. There to the south a machine gun is spattering a band of bullets toward a spot where a moment before something had moved. Crawling, groping, stumbling amid the stones, a platoon, a company, a battalion advances to the attack. Hurling itself bodily over the stone parapets the advancing column succeeds in establishing itself. Then the arduous task of consolidating and linking up the conquered line begins. Thus by rushes is the conquest of the Carso being slowly achieved.

CADILLAC ON MEXICAN RANCH SETS RECORD

Twenty thousand miles, and only 2000 of it on roads of any type, is the record of the Cadillac eight in the service of the Cananea Cattle Company, which operates a ranch of 400,000 acres near Cananea, Mexico.

The car was purchased in September and has been in constant use in the open country through which the cattle pasture. Only on two trips to Los Angeles has it traveled on roads, the rest of the work being done on open plains, through sagebrush and mesquite, and over the soft, sandy soil of the ranch.

The executive heads of the ranch formerly used buckboards or saddle horses in making their trips around the ranch and to the many outposts, but when they found that a car was built which would do this sort of work, and do it efficiently, they immediately asked a demonstration. Satisfied with its performance, they purchased the Cadillac eight.

Two trips from Cananea to Los Angeles were made and the party now is on the way to the ranch, having departed Wednesday afternoon for home. The distance is 900 miles, and it is necessary to ford several rivers, but no difficulty has been experienced in this and the car has never been stalled.

While here the car was run into the Don Lee shops for an afternoon, the wheels were greased and some of the desert dirt cleaned out of the chassis, but no repairs were necessary, despite the terrible abuse the car has suffered. No trouble at all has been experienced since the purchase of the car.

Just before the Columbus raid the Villa forces visited the Cananea Cattle Company's ranch and purchased beef and supplies of the company, but made no attempts at violence.

THE PARK TRACT

is the only residential area in Shanghai where no Chinese shops or houses are allowed. It adjoins the French Park and is an ideal residential section. No less than 20 houses have been built by us, and are occupied by happy contented families, who have ceased to pay rent and now own their homes.

Six more houses are nearing completion, and will be sold at a small percentage above the actual cost.

THE ADVANTAGES OF OWNERSHIP

Apart from the true and lasting pleasure that the absolute ownership of her home will afford your wife—whether you are about to wed or newly-wed, or a married man of old standing—you will not only save money—which would otherwise be thrown away in paying rent—by owning your home, but, besides, will have an investment which will increase in value as the years roll on. Shanghai, the commercial metropolis of China, is a growing city, and choice residential property, in the country and yet within easy reach of town, will sooner or later be at a premium.

WHY NOT BUY BEFORE THE ADVANCE COMES?

It is safe to assume that after the war there will be a rapid advance in the value of land and houses.

Those who purchase now will reap the benefit of war prices.

We Offer Special Terms

If you cannot afford to pay at once for both the house and lot, we can arrange for part payment by instalments at your convenience

Call and see us and talk the matter over
We shall be pleased to give you all particulars

CHINA REALTY CO., LTD

39 Nanking Road

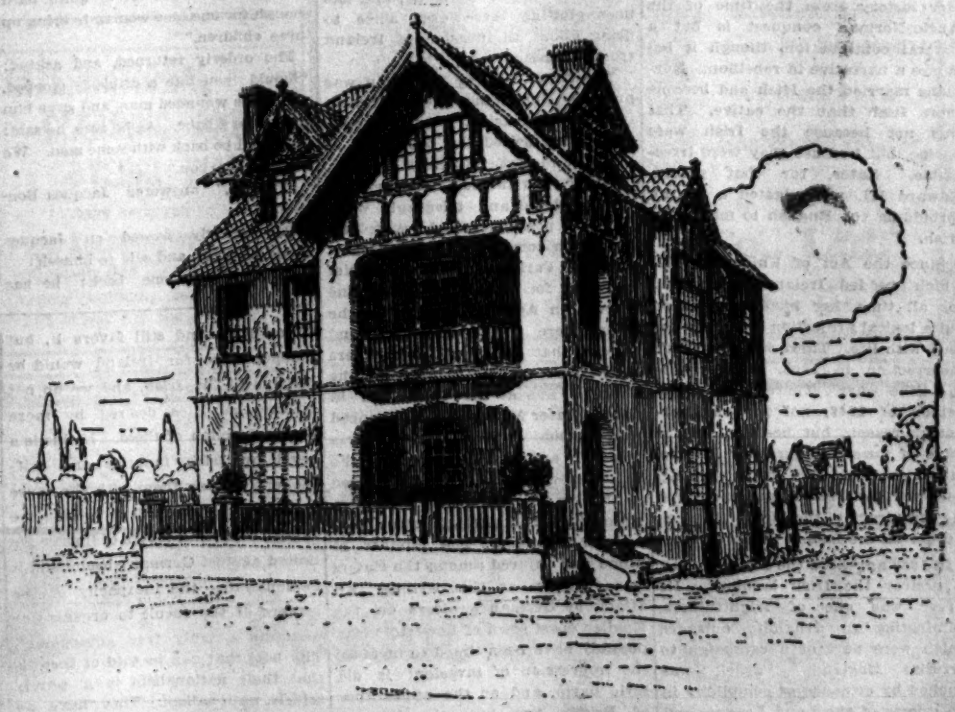
JUNE—The Month for Weddings

is near at hand

Have You a Home Ready For Your Bride—

A real home that she can call her own?

Not a house rented in the ordinary manner, the location of which may have been decided by the amount of rent you can afford to pay, but a cosy home and pretty garden of your own.



One of the houses now building

The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS BY THE CHINA NATIONAL PRESS, INCORPORATED

Thomas F. Millard, *Managing Editor.*

The Outbreak In Ireland As Viewed In America

(From The New York Times)

IRELAND in a state of rebellion is Irish. Never was it otherwise. From London comes a cable message saying: "Sir Edward Carson and John Redmond, who were leaders in the opposing factions in the Irish Home Rule controversy, expressed in the House of Commons their abhorrence of the uprising and their desire to support the Government." Sir Edward, recently a member of the British Cabinet, is he who two years ago armed the people of Ulster to declare war on England if she persisted in the attempt to thrust Home Rule upon Ireland. His position was that he and his followers were obliged to commit treason against England in order to remain loyal to her. Fancy the logical German mind trying to understand that! Only an Irishman knows what he means. And only an Englishman can take it for granted.

On the uprising in Ulster the Imperial German Government based certain expectations, confirmed by the persuasions of Sir Roger Casement; but when at last the Imperial German Government sent Sir Roger off with a boatload of arms for his compatriots, it is said to have instructed the commander of the expedition to make sure of losing him, whatever else happened. Agreeably to those instructions, the first thing the commander did on nearing the Emerald coast was to put that treasonable Irishman off in a collapsible boat. Indeed, it is possible that the whole expedition was planned by the Germans as a means to get rid of a tall, deep-bearded conspirator whose efforts to explain Irish politics had begun to menace their reason. They had either to give it up as a thing above human understanding or stop the war and do nothing else.

It has been necessary to declare martial law in Ireland in restraint of those who passionately believe they wish Ireland to be quit of England; but if, instead of declaring martial law, it had been possible for England to send back the ring, to scrap the Act of Union, Ireland would not have wished for that at all, and many who had demanded it would have been willing at once to repel it, by force if necessary. To an Irishman the thing itself is nothing. Give him what he wants, and he will hate you for depriving him of his argument. The reasons are everything. During the Dark Ages Ireland held aloft the precious light of civilization in Western Europe. Her monasteries, surrounded by mud huts, were seats of learning. She sent missionaries to all the world; and yet, a crucial feud arose with the Mother Church over the mode of shaving a monk's head. It had to be met with patience and tact.

There never was peace in Ireland, and there is all the more passion for peace. Her history emerges from myths and legends of which the very theme was strife—clan against clan, King against King. Of Kings there were multitudes, simultaneously and in succession. There were overkings and underkings, all equal in jealousy. Her history from the time of the Anglo-Norman conquest is but a natural continuation, though it becomes a narrative in rebellion. Normans married the Irish and became more Irish than the native. That was not because the Irish were pacific, but because they were irresistible. Later, for that reason, Edward III. promulgated a statute forbidding the English to marry the Irish.

Since the Act of Union in 1801, which wedded Ireland to England for all time, her history has been but a logical projection of her special feud with life. There was Emment's insurrection in 1803. There were the tithe wars. There was the rebellion of 1848, not for any particular reason, but because, with a wave of unrest rolling over Europe, the Irish could not help uprising. Followed the Fenian movement and the conspiracy of the "Invincibles" to murder all the Dublin Castle officials.

In 1880 appeared the Land League, to destroy the Irish landlord. Its career was one of frightfulness, culminating in dynamite outrages which were part of a campaign to terrorize England. Parnell was touched by evidence of complicity in the crimes of the Land League, and was at the same time received and entertained by officers of the British Government. Rebellion has been the chronic, almost to say the natural, condition of Ireland, being now and then only a little more acute than usual. Never has she been able to rebel unanimously or by a very large majority. Ulster alone declaring civil war to resist Home Rule, for which Ireland had been fighting for nearly a century, is the recent instance.

Never has Ireland been free, and yet she has all the more passion for freedom. What these present rebels want is not to be free of England. They pursue an ideal of freedom. England is the symbol of restraint. If it were not England, it might be a King. If it were not a King, it might be the fairies that go about in Ireland, assuming fantastic shapes, to frighten people and make them do all the things they do not want to do.

How The Outlook Views It

THE word "revolution," and perhaps even the word "revolt," is far too high-sounding to be applied to what has happened in Ireland. Just how much connection exists between the attempt made by a ship under German commission, but disguised as a merchantman, to land arms on the Irish coast and the rioting in Dublin it is hard to say. It seems probable, however, that there was a real connection between the two things, and that both represent a futile outcome of the pernicious activities of a small but irrepressible band of Irishmen who hate England because of traditional grievances rather than of present injuries, and who hold that every means of revolt, however traitorous or violent, is justified. These men, now represented most prominently by the association called the "Sinn Fein," are really the political heirs of the old Fenian movement. They dream of an absolutely independent republic of Ireland; and now, as always, that dream is without basis of real hope. One might almost wish for these misguided and unreasonable men the taste of German colonial government which an absolute German victory might bring to Ireland.

With the capture of the vessel containing the arms was captured that strange personage, Sir Roger Casement. There is considerable ground for the announced belief of Sir A. Conan Doyle and others that this man is touched with insanity. Although he is from the north of Ireland and, we believe, a Protestant, he has been an active figure in the conspiracies of the most extreme and irreconcilable Irish revolutionists. In his early career he did excellent service with the British Government, especially in connection with the exposure of the cruelties in the Congo and the Putumayo affair in Peru. As a reward he was knighted and pensioned. But when the war broke out, instead of following the example of the Irish Nationalists under John Redmond and the Ulster anti-Nationalists under Sir Edward Carson in uniting for patriotic effort for the good of the whole country, Sir Roger escaped to Germany, and has been plotting there ever since to bring about an invasion of Ireland from Germany.

The street fighting in Dublin was probably timed, but wrongly timed, to aid the "invasion." As all events, the rioters seized the post-office in Dublin and some buildings near by, together with the adjacent park, cut the telephone and telegraph wires from the post-office, and resisted attack with some vigor. The report made in Parliament by the Chief Secretary for Ireland, Mr. Augustine Birrell, on April 25, states that the troops were brought from beyond Dublin, that many of the rioters have been arrested, and that the situation was at the time well in hand. Later Mr. Asquith announced that outside Dublin Ireland was tranquil and that in Dublin the situation was satisfactory. Eleven or twelve soldiers and policemen were killed and perhaps twice that number wounded. The number of killed and injured among the rioters is not known at this writing. An attack by German cruisers on the English coast town of Lowestoft may possibly have been timed to increase the impression of invasion; it did little harm, and on the appearance of British war-ships the German ships hastily retreated.

The Outlook has always favored Home Rule and still favors it, but independence for Ireland would be ruinous to the Irish, and we do not believe that it is desired by more than a fraction of them. If this is a revolt by Irish fanatics and self-seekers, uniting them with the cause of German absolutism when the sympathies of all lovers of liberty are united against German absolutism, it demonstrates the incapacity of the leaders of the revolt to organize or maintain a truly free government. The best that can be said of them is that their nationalism is a purely selfish nationalism. They have no notion of the meaning of either nationalism, brotherhood, or self-government.

The Last Dream of Jacques Bonhomme, Soldier

"Jacques Bonhomme" is the traditional name in France for the tillers of the land, from whom the great mass of the French soldiers are drawn. The touching and beautiful appeal which follows was written in France to aid the work of "L'Orphelinat des Armees," an association formed for the care and rearing of the families of soldiers fallen in war. "The Last Dream of Jacques Bonhomme" expresses the thoughts and longings of a dying soldier as to the future of his wife and children, for whom L'Orphelinat seeks to care It has been recited in Paris by Mme. Bartet, the famous actress.

THE night, soft and splendid, was falling. One by one the stars were lighted along the violet border of the firmament. A certain peace was spreading over the battlefield. The unbroken roll of the cannonade became duller, fuller, more remote; and in the sober and sinister harmony of the giant guns was gradually melting. Only from the torn ground, gashed and soaked, arose the ceaseless groaning of the wounded; and this vast lamentation spread to the pure stretches of the land of France, endlessly invoking the vaster lamentation of wives, children, mothers who were putting on the common mourning in the depths of our bright, valleys, along the banks of our rippling streams, in the cities, in the roads, over all the sacred land, where, from her Sea of Azure to her Sea of Emerald, and her Silver Sea, France toils, suffers, and hopes.

Fresh troops were passing, alive, alert, keeping step. An officer galloped up, threw to the men the good word: "We hold Hill Forty," and vanished, bent low on his horse's neck.

In the zenith the half-full moon appeared.

"It is well with me," said Jacques Bonhomme, to himself. "I am resting. That's good. I have marched much. I have worked hard, and rest after work is certainly good and right.

"I have toiled much. I have worked the soil and gathered my harvest. Now I am going to sleep in the peace of that ground where father and grandfather are already resting with my little girl, my Claire, who would not grow up with the older ones."

An orderly passed, touching the human forms. He slipped a bag under Jacques Bonhomme's head and passed on his pious round. Jacques resumed his soliloquy:

"I am all right. I don't suffer, and it is a great mercy that one can lose one's blood by so many holes, and not suffer more from it, either in body or spirit.

"I am not suffering. I am all right. I am resting. I have toiled much, tilled, sown. Now others will do the reaping.

"I should rather have slept in my own land, in the little village where I was born, where I married Francoise, where our little field takes so little room, by the cool bank of the brook, flowing in the blue shade of the chestnut trees.

"And I should have liked, too, to be able to bring up my children, Pierre, my big boy, who can already take care of the cow, and Louis, our scholar, whom we shall leave with his teachers until he graduates, and Rose, my flower, good only at laughing and giving pleasure.

"It's a heavy load for Francoise, my handsome Francoise with her broad hips and tanned cheeks. I should have liked to help her more. She can't do everything. She will have to sell the field and the cow. It is quite hard enough for one lone woman to bring up three children."

The orderly returned, and asking: "Should you like a drink" stopped, raised the wounded man, and gave him drink like a babe. As he rose, he said:

"I shall be back with some men. We will remove you."

"Thanks," answered Jacques Bonhomme.

The orderly passed on Jacques closed his eyes, and said to himself:

"He will not come back: he has enough to do gathering in those who are worth the trouble. As for me, my account is made up. My troubles are at an end. I am going to sleep. Here or elsewhere, what's the odds? I rest in France, and my comrades will finish the job of driving out the Boches.

"Only I should love to have Francoise keep the children. The Government will give her a pension; it promises to; we read it in the paper. Only, see, will the Government give enough? There is the mother to care for who can't work any more, and the parents of Francoise, who have already lost their boys in the war—the eldest, a stout worker, at Virton, in the days of Charlerol, and Henri my Rose's foster brother, no one knows where, somewhere around Rheims or Soissons. There is Francoise and there are the three children, with these, who must live and be fed and clothed—just think how dear shoes are.

"I have worked hard. I've marched a great deal. Now I am going to sleep, and I have no regrets, since, after all, we had the Boches to dispose of. But I don't want Francoise to suffer, or the children or the old folks. I know that after the war there will be a great many women like Francoise, and children like mine—thousands and thousands, who knows? Perhaps hundreds of thousands. There will be many a Bonhomme like me, sleeping after their work, and we are not exacting. We know very well that the Government can't do everything. Let it clear the Boches out of France, let us get back to our land, some underneath, some on top, all free, land and men alike! That of itself will be pretty good.

"But will there not be enough good souls in France to replace the husbands and the fathers that have fallen by the way? It would be so simple—a little aid and friendliness for the mother, a little instruction and love for the children."

* * *

Jacques Bonhomme smiled at his idea. And as the clearness of the dream began to supplant the indefiniteness of real life in his soothed mind, he began to dictate his last wishes with as much precision as if a notary were writing them down.

"I want Francoise to be able to keep the children, to raise them, to tell them of their father who has been an honest man and a good worker like every Bonhomme in France; in my country every one knows that.

"I want Francoise never to lack for bread or the children to lack for schooling, which is just as needful as bread.

"I would like it, if the French men and women whom the war has wounded in their feelings but has not ruined their means—I should like them to keep my Francoise without humiliating her, assist her without giving alms to her, and to find a father for the children, and a mother too, if they can—the poor things will need all they can get.

"I don't want any of my children to be taken from Francoise, under pretext of free education, and put in an institution. I don't want any institution for them. There never was a Bonhomme in France that had any taste for the narrow discipline, the unaired rooms, the play without freedom; for anything that remotely suggests the moral poverty of the prison to the children of our fields.

"I don't want Francoise to leave the country or the farm. In the country she will find friendship, honor, respect from those who have always esteemed the Bonhomme family from one generation to another. On the farm, I hope that Pierre, my eldest, as he turns up the land, will see springing from every furrow the good tradition of his fathers and will hear sounding from his spade the echo of the old farming device: 'Work, patience, honesty!'

"The little farm will not be large enough for all when Pierre and Louis are fathers and Rose ready to marry, but it is needless to scatter the family to the four corners of France to gain a living. I don't want Louis, who has a taste for study, to go away and starve at writing, and I don't want Rose, who is so fond of ribbons, to imperil her honor by taking service in a city. Louis and Rose must be taught a trade. There will be enough work for all the village youngsters without running the risk of defiling themselves in the city streets.

"Now, everything must be thought of. Francoise has never been well since the baby died. And Francoise is handsome, her form erect, her shoulders round, her chest firm, her fine hair rich and waving—pure chestnut color—Francoise may die; she may marry again. Then, the children?

"Well, this is my answer—whatever happens, I want my children to stay at home, on the land where I was born—it's no fault of mine if I don't die there! I don't want them to go dancing the sarabande from Marseilles to Brest in accordance with the nice plans and the charity of people who think this impossible thing—that France can treat like paupers the little ones of those who defended her soil. Let the best possible be done. Let Francoise be watched over, advised, replaced, as may be; but let it be done in a fatherly or motherly way. Above all, don't let the children be transplanted, shut up, made a show of. Let them be, not uprooted, but rerooted in that soil from which their father has been torn by supreme duty, but where the trunk remains and is sound. No little nomads. No little beggars. Every one at his post, the smith at his forge, the farmer in his field, and France honored after such trouble."

* * *

Jacques Bonhomme stopped to reflect. He was very tired, but with a sort of happy lassitude, restful and infinitely sweet. He spoke again, his voice more feeble, but his brain more and more soothed, thronged with more lucid images.

"I am not very pious," Jacques Bonhomme explained. "Since my first communion I have never thought much about religion, but here is a curious thing—the other evening, in the trenches, we were listening to the discussion of the Cures. When I say 'Cures,' it's only my way of talking, for one of them was a Protestant pastor. They were talking and every one was listening.

"The pastor said: 'If I am killed there is only one thing I shall regret. I am a widower, and I have two children. I should have loved to raise them religiously, as I was brought up.'

"'Can't I see to that,' said the Cure, 'if I survive?'

"Then they clasped hands, and the Cure said, as if in a dream:

"'I am possessed by a like care. I have a nephew whom my sister left to me when she died: the father is a free-thinker; I promised to watch over the religious education of the boy.'

"'I will see the father, if I survive,' said the pastor.

"One of the men asked:

"'Have you really confidence enough in each other to let your children be brought up in each other's religion? Then came the answer—I don't know from which one, for both used the same language.

"'Catholicism, Protestantism, Judaism, Islamism (for we have some Mussulman brothers who are fighting and dying like us), free-thought, all religions, all philosophies, are to be revered, if they are believed in sincerely, practiced without violence, and devoted to a human ideal which our strength cannot realize, but the desire for which honors our conscience, makes beautiful our lives, and imparts fragrance to the fate of humanity.'

"They added: 'Let us respect the will of the dying. Enough of war. Let us contend only for the defense of the soil.'

"Then the Lieutenant, who was listening with us, said: 'Long live France and the Sacred Union!'"

Jacques Bonhomme smiled at this memory, and in that smile he fell asleep.

'Orphelinat des Armees is formed to carry out the last wishes and realize the last dream of Jacques Bonhomme.

The Searchlight

Latest news from the fields of SCIENCE, EDUCATION and INVENTION

Clinics For Criminals

Clinics for criminals are becoming recognized as a valuable adjunct to the city court room. Physical defects are frequently responsible for the perpetration of crime, and remedial measures may bring about a complete moral change.

In Chicago a persistent offender was recently examined by the psychopathic institute connected with the Cook County Juvenile Court. He was found to be suffering from severe, but unsuspected, eye strain. When his eyes were treated and he was provided with congenial occupation, his criminal tendencies ceased.

A habitual drunkard in Cleveland, who had been sent to prison ninety-three times in thirty years, was recently given a thorough physical examination resulting in an operation for a dental disease of long standing. His tendency to drunkenness and disorderly conduct has not been manifested since.

A MUSIC CANNERY

By Frederic J. Haskin

CAMDEN, N. J., May 3.—The other day a man prominently connected with a great American opera house came to Camden. One of the biggest phonograph factories in the world is located here, and all sorts of musical folk are continually visiting this grimy industrial city. The manager of the phonograph company asked the operatic gentleman what kind of a phonograph he owned.

"I don't own any kind," was the reply. "With the greatest artists in the world singing for me in the flesh, what do I want with a phonograph?"

But the manufacturers of canned music are a fraternity not easily discomfited. The phonograph manager seized that gentleman and led him to a lonely, shining cabinet in one corner. "I suppose you are familiar with most operatic music?" he demanded sternly. "Know what a thing is when you hear it, and all that?"

The gentleman modestly replied that he thought he could recognize any operatic selection worth recognizing. "Very well," said the manager. "Then what is this?"

He put on a record and started the machine. A trio of wonderful sweetness poured forth. The manager looked inquiringly at his guest, but the latter shook his head. "It is beautiful' he said, "but I do not know what it is."

"That is the trio from Verdi's opera "Lombardi", sung by Caruso, Alda and Journet", the manager told him triumphantly. "It has never been produced in America, and the only chance anybody has to hear it is on the phonograph. Now do you see what you want with a phonograph?"

Behind that little incident lies one of the big romances of modern industry. From a squeaky little toy grinding bugle calls and alleged humorous monologues off a cylinder to a magic cabinet that creditably reproduces the voices of the greatest singers and compels recognition from the most critical is a long jump to make in a few years, but that is what the phonograph has done.

Did you know that the modern opera singer makes a practice of rehearsing with a phonograph, which plays a record of his own voice singing the same air? That is because his phonograph record is absolutely correct. When he made the record, he sang the aria over and over again until he got it perfect. The machine has an unpleasant way of magnifying the slightest error in tone or execution until it stands out as prominently as a yellow flag on St. Patrick's day. Hence singing into the funnel that leads to the recording disk is a more severe test of technique than singing in concert or opera, where a slight slip may pass unnoticed. Caruso has probably the least trouble of all great singers in making records, but the best of them have to do one over occasionally.

Nowadays the phonograph companies have gotten such a commanding position that before they will make a contract with a new singer, even if it be some one with a national reputation, they first make a test record of his voice, to see how it will record. That in itself is quite a step from the days not so very long gone, when a singer of any note who sang for the machine was regarded askance by his breathren. Some voices that do well enough in the auditorium, record poorly, so the test record is made with all the pomp and circumstance that attends making a disk whose duplicates will be run off by the thousands, just to see if the voice is of the right quality to record properly.

As a general rule, the best voices make the best records. The singer who couples the greatest natural endowment with the finest technique will have the least trouble. Very high tones and very low tones, however, present special difficulties. Something of the same sort is true of instrumental music. The piano is the most difficult of all instruments properly to record.

Phonograph manufacturers have a predilection for passing over the mechanical side of their business as lightly as possible. They seem to feel that a look behind the scenes, into the springs and disks and pulleys breeds disillusionment. It is here, however,

(Continued on Page 9)

"Falconite"

The Enamel that produces a "Mirror-like" Surface

Falconite Enamel is representative of all that is best in modern manufacturing methods.

Colour - - - -—Snow White
Surface- - - —Brilliant and Mirror-like
Consistency —Slightly thicker than good body Varnish but flowing as freely and setting with the same even brilliance.

Falconite gives a smooth porcelain surface that allows neither dust nor dirt to accumulate—is elastic, durable and will always remain White.

Specified by all the leading Architects

Further Particulars from:—

WHC Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark, Ltd.
SHANGHAI

The Shanghai Stores Co.

Gentlemen's Outfitters

21, Nanking Road.

Just Arrived, Ex s. s. Kamo Maru and Cyclops, our Second Large Consignment of this season's goods, which we are offering at

Shanghai's **"Lowest Prices"** Always Guaranteed

All British Manufacture

Straw Hats, Panamas, Bath Gowns, Walking Sticks

and

Light-Weight Summer

RAINCOATS

The finest value ever offered in Shanghai

Price **$10.00** Each; All Sizes

Note the address

The Shanghai Stores Co.

21, Nanking Road.

Bringing Up Father — By George McManus

HERE'S AN ARTICLE ON "HOW TO HANDLE YOUR WIFE" -
BY GOLLY - I'M GOIN' TO ASSERT MESELF - I'LL BE MASTER FROM NOW ON - I'LL TELL HER SO RIGHT NOW.
A PACKAGE FROM SALTMAN'S STORE FOR MRS. JIGGS!
IS IT ONE OF THEM - "PAY AS YOU ENTER" PACKAGES?
I GUESS I HAD BETTER LET MAGGIE HAVE HER WAY!

The Multiplex Hammond

is

The only Typewriter carrying two faces of type at once.

It is

the most Portable Standard Typewriter.

HIRSBRUNNER & Co.

THE SWISS HOUSE

Agents for China

For paper of any kind

See

"The EKMAN Foreign Agencies, Ltd.

Succrs. to OLOF WIJK & Co."

No. 6, Kiangse Road

A Music Cannery

(Continued from Page 8)

that the real wonder lies. There is perhaps no achievement of modern science that comes as close to magic as the turning of a jagged square of gummy black shellac into a thing that stores up the greatest music of the ages ready at the turn of a finger to release it as often as you will, after composer and singer are dust.

The actual process of making a record is simple enough. The singer goes into a room specially constructed to produce the best acoustical properties. He faces a square funnel whose small end leads to a recording disk made of "a plastic material." In the nature of that plastic material lies the secret of perfect reproduction, and the formula for its composition is not exactly being printed on hand-bills for general distribution.

Behind the singer the orchestra is ranged. If the number features some special band or orchestra, the players are of course brought especially to Camden, but for ordinary accompaniments the company maintains its own organization of thirty men. They have to be artists of the first quality, because there is always that little recording imp of the cabinet to be considered, with his irritating demand for absolute perfection. If a mistake is made he seizes it gleefully and transmits it to all the thousands of his children who are stamped from him, to trumpet abroad wherever they are played. So the director will stop the whole proceeding at any point with a tap of his baton, if his earcatches the slightest error.

Visitors are not encouraged in this inner sanctum. The faintest whisper or rustle is caught up and recorded just as faithfully as the aria itself. If a visitor does gain admittance, he notes that the arrangement of the orchestra is quite different from the ordinary one in opera or concert work. Some of the men are perched on high, some of them are drawn up close to the recording cabinet while others are withdrawn. Each instrument has a different carrying power and a different recording quality, so that a special arrangement is necessary to get the proper effect. When the number has been played, the little imp in the cabinet has every tone-shade safely locked in his bosom. They take him and give him an electroplating bath that coats him with enduring nickel, and there you have your master record. One such master record is put on file, and from a second the ordinary disk records are made. The black material that you see in a phonograph record is a composition of shellac, which softens under the influence of heat. The material is rolled out into great sheets and cut into squares twelve inches on a side.

These squares harden as they cool, and in their hardened condition are sent down to the room where the impressing is done. Here they are laid on a hot table a moment to soften, and then placed over the nickel master record. They are stamped and trimmed —and there is your Caruso or Tetrazzini ready for the cabinet.

The life of a record is a matter of some interest to the owner of a phonograph. With ordinary use, a disk should last indefinitely. Of course, the friction of steel, tungsten or sapphire on even the hardest material will eventually wear it out, but unless you play some particular piece many hours a day, there is no deterioration. The question of "overtones" comes up in this connection. It has been started that the overtones wear off a record more quickly than the notes of the dominant octave, and thus spoil the quality of the recorded voice, even while leaving pitch and volume unimpaired. It is true enough that the quality of any musical note depends largely on the local company at least, there is nothing in the theory that overtones are destroyed by normal playing of a record.

After the disk itself, the most interesting part of the phonograph mechanism is the motor which revolves the record under the needle. The motor has to be a little wonder of its kind. It must work at an absolutely even speed—more even than that of a clock mechanism, because clock may have compensating defects and still keep time. If the phonograph motor works a shade too fast or too slow, the whole effect is marred. A change of speed not only spoils the tempo of the number being played, but actually changes the pitch of the notes given out as well. This company estimates that if the springs they put into their cabinets were joined together, a year's supply would reach from London to New York.

Much of the mechanical side of phonograph-building is of course very like similar processes in any other craft. The record, the motor, and the little mica disk whose vibration does the actual, "singing" are the three unique points. The world's whole mica production is picked over by the phonograph builders in their search for the most perfect pieces, and only the best of it is sufficiently flawless for use.

The phonograph industry as a whole is unique, not only in the industrial field, but in its relation to art and society. It is putting music for the first time in history on a footing similar to that of the other arts. It is paving the way to cumulative musical achievement. We have had cumulative achievement in literature, in sculpture and in painting. In these arts the treasures of the ages are piled up. Each new master measures himself not only against his contemporaries, but against the masters of all time. But the most perfect musical execution, the finest tone-shadings, the most sympathetic voices, were gone forever almost before the echoes of the last notes died away in the crowded auditorium. The phonograph bids fair to change all that.

Mrs. Florence A. Bassity

will conduct an

International Montessori Training Course

For Teachers, Parents, and those interested in Child Welfare during

June, July, August, September.

Detailed information may be had by addressing

MRS. BASSITY,

Kalee Hote

9655

ARE YOU

A HYPOCRITE?

Everybody enjoys dancing to the perfect music of the Victrola

It is a big help to the beginner, a real delight to every one, to have such splendid dance music.

All the best dance orchestras and bands are always at your command when you have a Victrola, and they play for you all the newest dances—any kind of dance music you want.

Stop in any time and we'll gladly play any dance numbers you wish to hear and tell you how you can easily get a Victor or Victrola ($10 to $400) for your home right now.

VICTOR AGENTS

S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

ALL GENUINE VICTROLAS BEAR THE FAMOUS "DOG" TRADE MARK

Cream Soup can be no better than the cream from which it is made, therefore, ST. CHARLES CREAM will eventually be used by all particular housewives.

It is pure, absolutely safe and is canned under the most sanitary conditions from healthy cows.

CONNELL BROTHERS CO.

AGENTS FOR CHINA

INTERNATIONAL CLEANING AND DYEING WORKS

have removed to

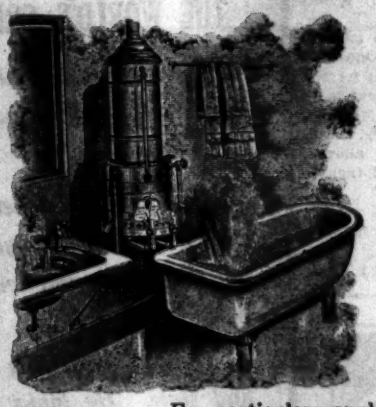
F 126 BUBBLING WELL ROAD

(Opposite the Race Course)

Carpets beaten by electric motor and stored for the summer.

9745

HOT WATER



at any hour

Night or Day

without the use of the

Kitchen Range

Can be Secured

by the use of a

Gas Water Heater

For particulars apply to

Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd.

Engineer's Office
5 Thibet Road.

Or Showroom
29 Nanking Road.

Getzbest

Sold at all first-class stores

Pure Food Products

TWICE ESCAPING AFTER CAPTURE, FRENCHMAN WINS MILITARY MEDAL

Henri Cosme Decorated by Gen. Cousin—Captured Early in the War, He Fled From German Prison Camp, Was Caught, but Got Away Again

SAYS WOMEN PLUNDERED PRISONERS' BREAD CARTS

Captives Refusing to Work Are Starved, Then Forced to Agree to Do So, He Asserts—Remembering Sufferings, He Cries for Vengeance

Paris, (Special Correspondence of the New York World).—With the customary ceremonial on the Invalides parade ground, Gen. Cousin pinned the Military Medal on to the breast of Artillery Non-Commissioned Officer Henri Cosme, a recently escaped prisoner from Germany.

M. Henri Cosme was Secretary to the French Embassy in Vienna in 1914, when hostilities broke out. He went straight to Perigueux to join there the artillery regiment to which he belonged as a reservist. After the battle of Mons-Charleroi, during the retreat which preceded the French victory on the Marne, Henri Cosme was made prisoner on August 28, 1914, at Bapaume in the north of France.

This is how he recounts his experiences from the moment when being wounded in the shoulder he fell into the hands of the Germans:

Fled But Was Caught

"We were about twenty prisoners, all of us wounded. We were huddled together and fired on by a point-blank discharge. Only six of us escaped alive, and I was interned in the prisoners' camp at Munster. There, in the midst of a bag, thousands of Englishmen, Russians and Frenchmen lived together, lodged several feet underground and fed on sickening food.

"I made my first escape on October 22, 1914. I was arrested only a few miles away from the Dutch frontier. I was brought back into camp, remained without any food whatever for twenty-four hours, and bound to a post. M. Rheineke, the lieutenant who was in command of the camp, struck me with his fist in full face. What could I do? I was pinioned.

"I waited patiently for days and months for another occasion. Finally my patience was rewarded and on January 22, 1916, in the company of Brig. Genestin, toward the fall of night, we succeeded in dodging through the lines of sentries and effecting our escape.

"Next night cyclist patrols and police dogs hounded us, but could not find us. What a night it was! What a painful remembrance it is to me. For several hours we remained hidden in a bog, and got out only in daytime when we crossed over into Holland.

"The Dutch welcomed us royally. Everywhere people shouted 'Bravo the French!' We were looked after and cared for, and we left Holland with the best remembrance.

"We returned to France via England, and our nightmare ended once we got back home."

Bread Carts Plundered

I asked M. Cosme whether he could give me some details of the life French prisoners led in Germany.

"Give you details? Why, it seems to me that everything about it has already been said. There is one question, however, I want to tell you about—the food question. One day the carts conveying the bread for the prisoners of the camp was plundered by the German women of Munster, who, doubtless, were hungry. And, mind you, prisoners were allowed meat only once a week, and then it was only pigs' ears we got."

I then asked whether the parcels sent to the prisoners by their families reached them regularly.

"Very regularly. It suited their purpose because it meant so much less food. We had to pay for everything, even for the chemicals and drugs. All the prisoners co-operated, however, and we distributed and consumed some 5,500 marks' worth of medicines while I was in charge of our organization. The worst of all was the obligation for every prisoner to work in the German factories."

I asked whether they were paid and at what rate.

Are Forced to Work

"Six cents per day only, but, on the other hand, I must own that we were better fed. Of course, to a large extent, work depends upon nourishment.

"What is awful is the practice of imprisoning and starving those who refuse to work. When they are exhausted they are made to sign an agreement, according to which they undertake and ask to work of their own free will.' That is the procedure used as a blind for the neutral inspectors; the Spanish, American, Swiss, Dutch, or others who, otherwise would lodge protests.

"What helped me bear hardships was the affectionate, friendly devotion of my companion, Genestin, who is a workingman.

"I have a brother who is now in the French navy, after having been, in 1907, the youngest member of the Foreign Legion in Morocco. I was deeply stired by the parade and by the ceremonial, in the course of which I was decorated. I thought of the widows and of the mothers, I thought of all the hardships undergone, of the tortures and the sufferings unspeakable, and I had, and I still have, only one thought: 'Avenge them.' That is the feeling stirred in our breasts by the memory of our dead."

Girl Leads Strike In Munition Plant

"Sophie"

Hastings—on Hudson, N.Y., April 24. —Sophie Souchek, the girl agitator directly responsible for clashes between some of the 2,800 striking employes of the National Conduit and Cable Company, and the militia, is being kept under an armed guard of militiamen. Four companies of militia now have the town in control. The managers of the munition plant assert they will resume operations with a new force under the protection of the militiamen.

ROOSEVELT BEATEN IN MASSACHUSETTS VOTE

Bay State Elects an Unpledged 'Big Four' to Head Chicago Delegation

TWO DISTRICTS FOR T. R.

This Gives Him Four Delegates —Other Thirty-two Are Unpledged

Boston, Mass., April 25.—Unpledged delegates at large to the Republican National Convention were elected at the Presidential primaries today over four candidates pledged to the nomination of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt.

Returns from 1,120 out of the 1,140 districts of the State show that the Roosevelt delegates have been defeated by an average majority of 15,000. Governor S. W. McCall, the highest man on the unpledged delegation, runs nearly 17,000 above the highest man among the Roosevelt candidates, Charles S. Bird.

The indications are that "unpledged," or anti-Roosevelt, delegates will be sent to Chicago from fourteen of the sixteen Congressional districts of the State. That will give Colonel Roosevelt only four of the thiry-six delegates from Massachusetts.

While the "straight goods" Republican leaders, headed by ex-Senator W. Murray Crane, have been confident for some days of victory in the primary fight, the majority rolled up for the unpledged delegation of which ex-Senator Crane himself is a member exceeded their expectations.

While Governor McCall or Senator Weeks and possibly both may receive complimentary votes from the delegation, few here believe they have a chance of being nominated. With favorite sons barred, it is said the delegation will show an impressive majority for Justice Hughes.

The totals in the 1,120 districts as reported are:

Unpledged Candidates

Governor Samuel W. McCall..	62,259
Senator Henry C. Lodge.....	60,683
W. Murray Crane	58,840
Senator John W. Weeks.....	57,672

Candidates Pledged to Roosevelt

Charles Summer Bird	45,536
Grafton D. Cushing	45,484
Augustus P. Gardner	44,662
R. M. Washburn	42,549

British Have Youngest Generals

Comparison of the British, French, and German

A comparison of the ages of the senior British, French, and German generals shows:

British Generals' Average Age, 53.9	
Sir D. Haig	55
Sir H. Plumer	59
Sir H. Rawlinson	52
Sir C. Monro	56
Allenby	55
Pulteney	55
Sir C. Fergusson	51
Byng	54
Alderson	57
Sir H. Wilson	52
Haking	54
Gough	46
Birdwood	51
Hunter Weston	52
Lord Cavan	51
Keir	60
Fanshawe	56
Morland	51
Snow	58
Congreve	54
French Generals' Average, 60.5	
Joffre	64
de Castelnau	65
Foch	65
Langle de Cary	67
Petain	59
Dubail	65
Villaret	64
Roques	60
Humbert	55
Gouraud	47
Franchet d'Esperey	60
d'Urbal	58
Hely d'Oissel	55
Dubois	64
de Maud'huy	60
German Generals' Average, 63.5	
Scholtz	65
Fabeck	62
Fichhorn	68
Prince Leopold of Bavaria	70
Woyrsch	69
Linsingen	66
Bothmer	64
Hindenburg	69
Mackensen	71
Duke Albrecht of Wurrttemberg	51
Crown Prince of Bavaria	47
Herringen	66
Einem	63
The Crown Prince	34
Strantz	63
Gaede	64
Falkenhausen	72
Kluck	70
Beseler	66
Bulow	70
Below	63

If the Royal German generals were excluded the average age would be 65.66.

Globe Brand Sterilized Milk

Prepared by

DAHL'S MILK CO.

Norway

Absolutely Pure and Best in the Market.

Sole Agents,

O. THORESEN

10 The Bund Telephone 1881

JUST ARRIVED

1916 Model Buick Touring Cars 6-Cylinders

VALVE-IN-HEAD Buick MOTOR CARS

Taels 2,350.00 Fully Equipped

MARQUES, CHANG & PEREIRA CO.

No. 128A Szechuen Road. Sole Distributors for China.

RIGHT AWAY FOR HEALTH

thanks to the

SOAP AND SAFEGUARD

LIFEBUOY SOAP

When the Boys go back to school they will not forget the lessons taught at home by force of example. They will not forget that habit good for health which parents always encourage. At school, as at home, they will wash with Lifebuoy Soap—bathe with it—shampoo with it.

And school authorities, like parents, will encourage the use of Lifebuoy Soap, because it destroys the germs and microbes of those diseases so prevalent in school life. The pleasant odour of Health pervades each tablet of Lifebuoy Soap. It is good and pleasant to use.

MORE THAN SOAP YET COSTS NO MORE.

LEVER BROTHERS (CHINA) LIMITED, 4, Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

SILBERMAN'S

Great Display This Week

OF

LADIES' AND GIRLS' MANILA HATS

Also a fine selection of Infants, Boys and Girls Topees.

Inspection Invited.

at

Silberman's Drapery and Outfitting Stores

No. 1-B Broadway (Opposite Astor House)

ARE YOU A HYPOCRITE?

BIG BEN

THE WORLD'S GREATEST ALARM CLOCK

stands seven inches tall, with well-shaped distinct hands and a big, broad dial, easily visible in the dim morning light.

He rings just when you want and either way you want—five straight minutes or every other half-minute during ten minutes, unless you shut him off.

He has everything in his favor—quality, looks and style. He looks the price; he's worth the price.

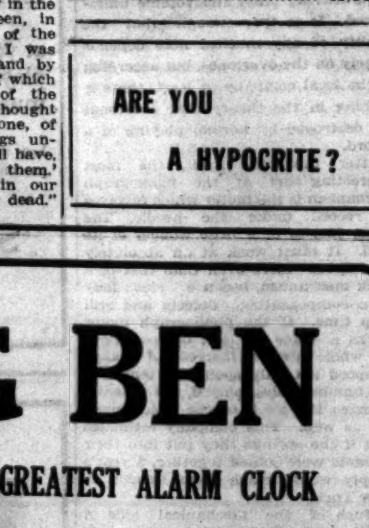
$6.50

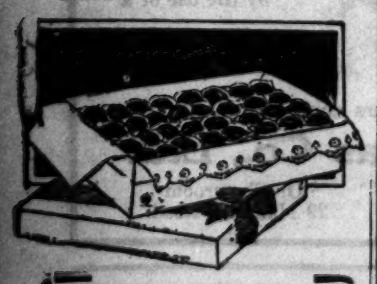
Ask your store to show you the BIG BEN

Distributors:

MUSTARD & Co.

22, Museum Road, Shanghai





BIANCHI'S CHOCOLATES AND MARRONS GLACÉS ARE FAMOUS

Made Fresh Every Day

Cakes a Specialty

BIANCHI

97, Szechuen Road

Tel. 2264

The Modern Milkman

ALWAYS READY

If you keep Carnation Cream in the house, there is no need to worry whether you have ordered enough milk for the day's requirements. It is always there, ready for instant use at breakfast, tiffin, tea, dinner, or for any household purpose

CARNATION CREAM

from contented cows

Clean, Sweet, and Pure

Sold by all dealers

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

Agents

Union Building, corner of Bund and Canton Road.

British Hospital System Perfect in Every Detail

Half a Million Sick or Wounded Men Passed Through One Port; Aquitania's Record Run From Gallipoli With 4,000

By Joseph W. Grigg

The wonderfully equipped seaports of the British Isles have played an enormous role in the prosecution of the war. But prosecution of the war doesn't mean simply handling outward-bound armies or the shipment of vast quantities of shells and munitions. It also takes into consideration efficient handling of the sick and wounded sent home from the trenches.

A string of ambulances wends its way slowly through the crowded Strand on a stormy evening; people crane their necks from 'bus tops, or pedestrians stop in their hurried flight for trams or underground railways to see this slowly moving procession of vehicles decorated with the Red Cross; but not many know the work necessary to bring those wounded men from the firing line to the hospital in England.

And while I am dwelling on the work of the leviathans it is well to point out the fact that harbor facilities are so limited in the Mediterranean—at least for the accommodation of such vessels as the Britannic, Aquitania and Mauretania—that finding berths for them is no easy matter. Besides, their hugeness presents problems of internal organization unexperienced on the compact cross channel hospital ships.

On one trip the Britannic carried 3,216 patients. She has 33 medical officers, 80 nurses, 320 orderlies and a crew of nearly 700. The Aquitania on one of her trips gathered up 4,000 patients in the Eastern Mediterranean and landed them at this big base. She carried 40 medical officers, 100 nurses and 400 orderlies besides a crew of over 600 men. The Mauretania on one trip brought back 2,200 patients.

It was at one of the great British ports I was given an opportunity to study the workings of one of the two biggest bases for handling the sick and wounded. I was the first American correspondent to obtain this privilege. Through this clearing house have passed fully 500,000 men since the first days of the war. At this port the giant liner Britannic, the biggest ship afloat, which, in the ordinary course of events would have been carrying tourists between New York and Liverpool, deposits her cargoes of sick and wounded. And here, too, until recently, came the Mauretania and the the Aquitania on the same mission, after speedy runs from distant parts. The two big Cunarders are temporarily off duty, as was recently announced in Parliament. But they played a heroic role during the height of the Dardanelles campaign. Their size and speed helped vitally to solve the problem of limited hospital facilities when accommodations in the Mediterranean were sorely taxed.

A Record-Breaker

Nothing has ever been said of a record breaking run of the Aquitania with nearly 4,000 sick and wounded when Gallipoli held the attention of the world. Though told me in a most unassuming manner, I could see that it was of utmost significance. Until I visited this base I never realized what distance had been spanned by certain units of the big British Red Cross fleet, or how many of these vessels had come into port and returned to cross-channel or East Mediterranean bases for other consignments of sick and wounded.

In company with the officer in command I visited two of the three hospital ships then in port and one of the ever-ready hospital trains on a siding. He is a large-hearted officer of much experience. He showed that fine interest in his field of work which I found among officers at the front, whether in the first-line trenches or far behind the fighting zone. He told me of the 500,000 men who had passed through this clearing house since the war began, proudly exclaiming: 'And only two men of all that number have died on hospital trains after leaving this base." Thousands of the men who had come through because of illness or wounds had gone back to the front again.

I asked him what had been the biggest day the base had seen.

"We handled about 5,000 men on one occasion," he replied. "The Aquitania and the St. George landed them, but of course most of them from the Aquitania."

Everything is in readiness for any emergency. If a big battle suddenly developed it would find this base able to handle all the men landed. The system of handling the sick and wounded has a mechanical precision, but it is full of the human element in its prosecution. Geographically the United Kingdom lends itself admirably to being divided into sections, and every man is sent to the section nearest his home or his relatives.

"It means a great deal to the men to be near home," said the Surgeon General. "Indeed, its good effects cannot be overestimated."

Unprecedented Conditions

In an unpretentious office overlooking docks and railway tracks an astonishingly simple but highly efficient system of handling these thousands of men was unfolded to me on a small desk top. Here was a ledger indicating the hospitals—a colossal array of them—both private and otherwise. Here was a column showing the number of empty beds in each of them. Another set of figures showed the last consignments received by the different institutions: the systematic handling of wounded from ship to train, of hospital notification—it seemed as if it had been the development of years of actual work.

"But there were no precedents," said the Surgeon General. "Face to face with the biggest war, we had to develop a system, and I think we have done well. The South African War didn't give any idea of the magnitude of the task. And, for that matter, I think the work which has been done by the whole medical service during this war has been marvellous. The only surgical records of consequence before this conflict were those of the American Civil War. They were really excellent. They far surpassed the records of the Franco-Prussian War. The very fact that the principal part of the war zone is the Belgium and France, where the soil has been highly cultivated for years and therefore increases the amount of infection, has brought big problems. In South Africa wonderful results were obtained by the fine air. Then, too, the heat and lack of water facilities at the Dardanelles developed other grave problems."

Never a Rough Voyage

The larger of the two hospital ships I visited had been formerly a passenger liner. Her human cargo had only that morning been transferred to trains and sent to other parts of the country. Everything was bustle to get her in shape for another voyage. She was not of the cross-Channel fleet. Here was a longer route. One of her officers showed me a log he had kept of her trips in the last six months. Not once during that time had she experienced a rough voyage—which means much to the sick and wounded. She had carried a large number of Servians on several occasions from one Mediterranean port to another.

The vessel had a fine operating theater. Elevators had been installed to cary cot cases to different wards. The "sit-ups" are accommodated in the wards least accessible, for most of them can spend the day on deck. The work of converting a liner into a hospital ship is a big undertaking, but in the case of the Britannic she was obtained from her builders before any of her ordinary passenger fittings had been installed.

The smaller hospital ship was ready to leave at once for her cross-Channel journey. She was to meet a certain train at a certain time. A smiling matron led the way through the immaculate craft. As far as possible all the ordinary fittings were left intact, but the ready cots, the medicine chests, the operating theater, indicated conclusively her merciful mission.

One feature of the work done at this base is the care of soldiers who may be temporarily disabled by colds or on the verge of illness. A small ward attached to a Red Cross depot handled such cases. In the depot itself were great piles of all sorts of comforts. The woman in charge is the wife of the doctor who oversees the ward and does much work in connection with the base itself. One of her chief assistants is an American woman, and I was told that large quantities of comforts were received at this station from the United States.

Passengers Arrived

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo Maru from Japan:—Mr. F. O. Stevens, Mr. Swettenhan, Mr. K. Kawaguchi, Mr. S. Fujimura. Mr. M. Murai.

Per C.N. s.s. Chenan from Hongkong:—Mr. and Misses. Johnston, Messrs Crouchen, B. S. Harrison, and Richardson.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangyu from Hankow:—Mr. Nicholas.

Per I.-C. s.s. Kutwo from Hankow:—Mr. Dake.

Launch Services

TOMORROW

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the P. & O. s.s. Novara will leave the Customs jetty at 8 a.m.

Siccawei Weather Report

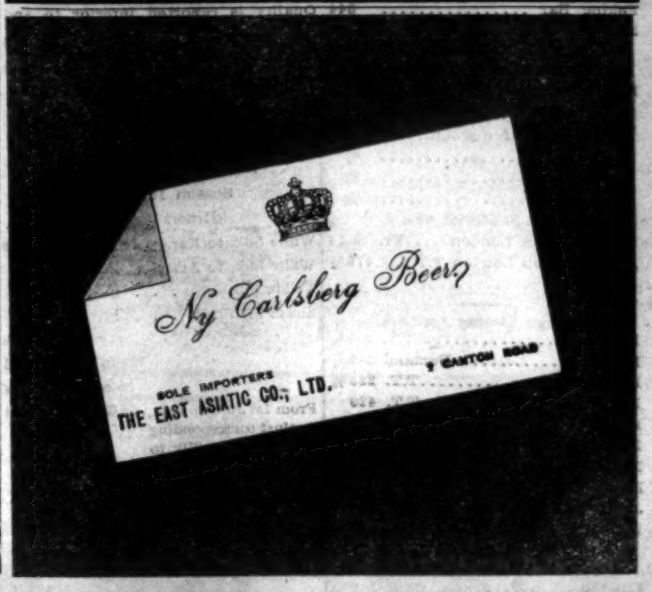
26.—In the north, the depression of Liaotung is deepening; the cyclonic winds are felt all over the Chinese continent. The sky very clear at Shanghai in the morning becomes overcast and showery in the afternoon.

27.—Very cloudy and misty but rather fine weather.

Meteorological Readings

Saturday, May 27, 1916.

WEATHER.		4 a.m.	9 a.m
Bar. at Centg., mm		755.87	756.13
" " inches		29.76	29.77
Variation mm. for 24 h		-2.13	-2.62
Variation mm. for 12 h		-0 06	-0.41
Wind	Direction	ssw	wsw
	Kilom per hour	9	18
	Miles	6.6	11.2
Temperature	Cen	19°5	24°7
	Fahr	67.1	76.5
Humidity: co		99	61
Nebulosity: 5-10		9	5
Rainfall mm		—	—
Rainfall inches		—	—



YOU NEED NOT BE WORRIED

by

THE HIGH COST OF LIVING

Get the Montgomery Ward Habit and Save Time, Worry and Money

Write to us for a copy of our Big Catalogue of 100,000 articles for the home, farm, office and shop. It is a guide to good living at low prices. Everything to eat, wear and use

All at Wholesale Prices Direct to YOU

Four Million Families all over the world supply their needs from us.

Why Don't You ?

Our Grocery List published every sixty days tells you the right prices to pay for high grade provisions. Let us send it to you—free, of course.

No matter where you live—you can save money by dealing with us.

America is the only big market in normal condition where production has not diminished, prices are not inflated, and means of shipping unimpaired.

Our service across the Pacific is unimpaired, and the freight rate for merchandise purchased from us is only $1.75 per hundred pounds from Chicago clear through to Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong and Manila. This is for fast service by Trans-Pacific liners. Compare our rate with the rate others quote you: It is much less than the **regular rate** either from Chicago to the Pacific coast, or from the Pacific Coast to the other side.

Montgomery Ward & Co. is the only concern in the United States able to secure for its customers these low rates, because we are the only merchants in the United States having sufficient volume of business to ship a full carload of 30,000 pounds at one time. We are loading such a car every other day.

Buy in Chicago, where the world's cheapest prices prevail.

Our Catalogues are in the hands of every American missionary and on file for consultation at every American Consulate.

Catalogues may also be obtained from the office of this paper. These will be given out to reliable persons who call for them. Twenty-five cents gold should be included in all mail requests, to partly pay the mailing expenses.

MONTGOMERY WARD & Co.

Chicago, U. S. A.

IN THE HOME

FOR THE OFFICE

WHILE TRAVELLING

In the home. Father can use a Corona to write confidential letters, articles, speeches or reports.

Mother can use it for her correspondence; it is perfectly good form nowadays. She can typewrite her recipes, club reports and church society minutes—making as many carbon copies as she wants.

The children can typewrite their lessons. It will help them to spell and will teach neatness and accuracy.

In the office. If you have much writing to do, you need a Corona for your personal use. Thousands of men and women have increased their efficiency by keeping a Corona handy for writing office memorandums, personal letters, advertising copy, etc. Hundreds of well-known firms have purchased Coronas for executives, department heads and auditors, and the investment has proved profitable to all.

On the road. Salesmen, special investigators, missionaries, doctors, engineers and all others who have writing to do while traveling, are enthusiastic users of the

CORONA

Folding Typewriter

Weighs but six pounds. Can be packed in a grip or carried in the neat case which is furnished with the machine. It is supreme in the portable typewriter field—recognized best by over 50,000 people in all lines. Received highest awards at both Pacific Expositions.

There should be no doubt in your mind that the Corona is absolutely a practical, substantially built typewriter. The small space it occupies and its lightness, combined with efficiency, make this typewriter the ideal machine for your personal use.

The Corona has all the modern features of the Standard office machines but only costs half the price of the big machines

PRICE: Mex. $120.00 including "Standard" carrying Case
Mex. $140.00 including "de Luxe" carrying Case

Call for a demonstration or write for a booklet

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA

MARKT & CO. (Shanghai), LTD.

Tel. 322. 89-91 Rue Montauban. Tel. 322.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, May 27, 1916.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Mex. Dollars: Market rate:	72.30
Thai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1930
Sovereigns:	
buying rate, @ 3-0-½—Tls.	6.57
Exch. @ 72.5—Mex. ...$	9.07
Peking Bar	344
Native Interest	.06

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	34 3/16d.
Bank rate of discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London.....Fr.	28.24
Ex., N. Y. on London T.T....	476 1/2
Consols .....£	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	3-0 1/2
London	Demand	3-0 5/8
India	T.T.	225 3/4
Paris	T.T.	429
Paris	Demand	429 1/2
New York	T.T.	72
New York	Demand	72 1/4
Hongkong	T.T.	72
Japan	T.T.	70
Batavia	T.T.	173 1/4

Banks' Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cdts.	3-1 5/8
London	4 m-s. Docy.	3-1 3/4
London	6 m-s. Cdts.	3-1 11/16
London	6 m-s. Docy.	3-1 1/16
Paris	4 m-s.	455
New York	4 m-s.	75

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR MAY

£1 - Hk. Tls.		5.66
Hk. Tls. 1—	Francs	4.18
„ „ 1—	Marks	4.09
Gold $ 1—	Hk. Tls.	1.20
Hk. Tls. 1—	Yen	1.67
„ „ 1—	Rupees	2.63
„ „ 1—	Roubles	2.78
„ „ 1—	Mex. $	1.60

Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange
Bank of China
(Shanghai Branch)

Mexican Dollars, 72.125
Chinese Dollars, 72.0875
On Peking, Demand, 105
On Tientsin, Demand, 105 1/2
On Newchwang, Demand, 80 7/8
On Hankow, Demand, 103 5/8
On Chungking, Demand, 116 1/2
On Nanchang, Demand, 73 1/4
On Foochow, Demand, 95 11/16
On Amoy, Demand, 71 1/8
On Swatow, Demand, —
On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins, —
On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton, —
On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Taels, —

May 12, 1916.

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, May 27, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official
Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.00
Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.25
Batu Anams Tls. 1.90
Kota Bahroes Tls. 11.00
Cheng Tls. 3.75
Java Consolidateds Tls. 21.00
Senawang Tls. 19.25

Direct Business Reported
H. and S. Banks $725.00
Chemors Tls. 2.15

U. K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, May 26.—Following are today's metal market prices:—

	£	s.	d.
Standard Copper G. M. B. f. o. b.	121	0	0
American Electrolytic 99 90% Copper f. o. b.....	148	0	0
Lead L. B. c. i. f. per ton..	Nominal.		
Soft Lead "Spanish" f. o. b.	31	10	0
Quicksilver, Second hand Ex Warehouse f. o. b. (1s. Extra in flask)	16	15	0
Tinplates, I. C. W. 20/24 100 lbs. 112 Sheets per Case tin lined Cases without Hoops f. o. b. Wales	0	37	0
Muntz Metal, f. o. b. London or Liverpool (less 2½%)		17½	d.
Standard Tin (Cash)	193	0	0
Spelter (ordy soft) f. o. b.	82	10	0
Galvanized Sheets 24 Gauge f. o. b.	28	0	0
Standard Tin (3 Months)	193	0	0

"BICKERTON'S"
PRIVATE HOTEL

Established 20 years.
102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. 1471.

Chinese Silk Market

Messrs. William Little and Co. write as follows in their weekly silk market report:—

White Silk.—New Crop. Silkmen are making the most of the massacre of worms and dearness of leaves but it seems as though the crop will at the least fully equal present season's. Quality is reported inferior to and size finer than this season. Wunieh cocoon market is expected to open early next week.

New Silk.—Tsatlees, Gold Kiling, Tls. 510 ex 3/1, 13/.

Export from Shanghai
Season 1915-1916

Export Figures.

	1915-1916 bales	White bales	Yellow bales	Total bales
White Silk, to Europe &c., in picul Bales				
White Silk, to America in „ „				
Yellow Silk . . . . . in „ „				
Steam Filatures. . . . in „ „				
From 1st June to date,	25,036	13,835		38,871
Against corresponding period White Silk, to Europe &c., in 80 catty Bales White Silk, to America in picul Bales	1914 1915	13,662	15,718	29,380
	1913 1914	31,458	20,725	52,183

1915, 1916 piculs.

Settlements for Europe, &c., White Silk.....	12,400
Settlements for Europe, &c., Yellow Silk.....	13,900
Settlements for America, White Silk.....	12,700
	39,000
Stock in Shanghai, White Silk.....	500
Yellow Silk	1,000
Visible Supply for season to date ..	40,500
Stock in Shanghai, Wild Silk	500

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.

Secretaries and General Managers, 10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

Incorporated under the Hongkong Ordinances.

Subscribed Capital Tls.500,000,00
Paid Up Capital. . . . . Tls. 50,000,00

A British Company

Issuing all forms of Life, Endowment and Annuity Polices at current rates.

Assurance Fund
(31-3-'15) Tls. 9,069,647.72
Assurances in force exceed
Tls. 31,700,000.00

Head Office—SHANGHAI
Agencies throughout Asia.

The Venus Fire & Marine Assurance Co., Ltd.
AND
The Venus Life Assurance Ltd. Co.,

Chairman: Mr. Tang Shao-yi
Head Office: Shanghai.
Branches all over China.

Fire and Marine	*LIFE*
Capital $1,200,000.	Capital $1,000,000

The undersigned are prepared to grant policies of Insurance against Fire, Marine and Life at the lowest Current Rates. Claims Payable at the Head Office, No. 127, Szechuen Road, as well as at all other Branches.

LO SUN, Manager. YEH TSZU-CHIEN, Manager.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Peking
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cebu	Kulala-Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Shanghai
Delhi	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taiping
Haiphong	Medan	(F.M.S.)
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
		Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

Banque de l'Indo-Chine

Capital	Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves	Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mongtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Pondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital ..... Fr. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.
ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
LYONS AND MARSEILLES: comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s.	$15,000,000
Silver	18,000,000
	$33,000,000
Reserve liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.
Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9, Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	45,000,000
Reserve Fund	22,000,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ...	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,733,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Barnches and Agencies

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Changchun	Harbin	Tientsin
(Kwan-chendze)	Hongkong	Tsingtau
Chefoo	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Dalny (Dairen) o-A	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. GARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Agents for the Principal Chinese Banks in Shanghai.

Paid-up Capital $200,000.

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
60, Wall Street, New York

London Branch:
31, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up	U.S. $3,250,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits	U.S. 4,210,000
	U.S. $7,460,000

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

Branches and Agents All over the world.

THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG, Manager.

1a Kiukiang Road.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generals pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION, Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited
(*Established* 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed...	Yen	48,000,000
Capital Paid-up ...	„	30,000,000
Reserve Fund	„	20,400,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Sydney
Changchun	Lyons	Sinanfu
Dalny	Mukden	Tiehling
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	Newchwang	Tokio
Hongkong	New York	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Osaka	
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed Capital	1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	562,500
Reserve Fund	550,000

Bankers:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.

EVERY description of Exchange business transacted, INTEREST allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH, Acting Manager.

7, Nanking Road.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—
Golds. 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000)
Reserve Fund—
Golds. 9,237,150 (about £769,763)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaia	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNBERG, Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

33 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 3893-4492.

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914
"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."
Head Office: Peking

Authorized Capital ...	$20,000,000.00
Subscribed Capital ...	14,000,000.00
Fully Paid Up Capital	4,000,000.00
Liabilities	$10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:
Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-k'ai.
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-peh, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.
Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.
Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner On Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.
Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.
BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:
The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.
National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam	Manila	Seattle
Bangkok	Malta	Somarang
Batavia	Melbourne	Singapore
Benkolen	Milan	Soerabaya
Bombay	Moscow	Sydney
Calcutta	New York	Tokio
Cheribon	Osaka	Vladivostock
Hongkong	Padang	Wellington
Honolulu	Paris	Yokohama
London	Rangoon	
Macassar	San Francisco	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Tales and Dollars; interest allowed in Taels at 2½% per annum, in Dollars at 1½% per annum on the daily balance of over Taels or Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.
YUSHU CHEN, Sub-Manager

March 10, 1916.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital	$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.
SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital .	Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital....	Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited

Incorporated 1912

Authorised Capital	H. $3,000,000
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital	H. $1,367,850
Reserve Fund	H. $70,000

Head Office:
6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

IUKUUN, Manager.

SAID CUNARD LINERS WILL RUN ON PACIFIC

Tokio Company Gets Report That Two 11,000 ton Boats Will Be Used

Tokio, May 20.—A Japanese steamship company here has received information that the Cunard Company has decided to start a new service between Vancouver and Hongkong with the two steamers Royal Edward and Royal George, each of 11,000 tons, which are now engaged in the Atlantic service of the company.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. & S. B.	$725 Sales
Chartered	£53
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy	2 B.
Cathay, pref	6 S.
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$400
North China	175.
Union of Canton	$945
Yangtsze	$285
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$156 B.
Hongkong Fire	$370.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref	Tls. 128
Indo-China Def	
"Shell"	97s. S.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 14 B.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 50
Kochien	Tls. 19 S.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 12½.
Oriental Cons	35s.
Philippine	Tls. 2 S.
Raub	Tls. 2.90 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$114 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 72.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 9 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 82 B.
Hongkong Wharf	$78 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 90 B.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 91
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Central Stores	$8½ B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 80 B.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 52 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 134
E-wo Pref	Tls. 112½
International	Tls. 65 B.
International Pref	Tls. 76
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 70.
Oriental	Tls. 32 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 81.
Kung Yik	Tls. 14
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 5
Yangtszepoo Pref	Tls. 106
Industrials	
Anglo-German Br'y	$95 N.
Butler Tile	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar	$106 B.
Green Island	$9¼ Sa.
Langkats	Tls. 26¼ B.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 130 B.
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	$15 B.
Llewellyn	$60.
Lane, Crawford	$92 x d.
Moutrie	$35
Watson	$7½ B.
Weeks	$18½
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 15.
Amherst	Tls. 2.10.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 10¼ Sa.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 5½ B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 40 S.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1.90 Sa.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 5½ B.
Bute	Tls. 1.95.
Chemor United	Tls. 2.15 Sa.
Chempedak	Tls. 15.
Cheng	Tls. 3¾ Sa.
Consolidated	Tls. 4.10
Dominion	Tls. 15½.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 9 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 22.
Kamunting	Tls. 9.
Kapala	Tls. 1½.
Kapayang	Tls. 29 B.
Karan	Tls. 18 S.
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 11 B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 21.
Padang	Tls. 17 B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 11
Permata	Tls. 7.
Repah	Tls. 1.45.
Samagaga	Tls. 1.10 B.
Seekee	Tls. 8¼
Semambu	Tls. 1.90
Senawang	Tls. 19¼ Sa.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 1.30
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7.
S'hai Malay-Pref	Tls. 15.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.70 B.
Sungala	Tls. 1¾ B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 13¼
Sua Manggis	Tls. 5½ B.
S'hai Kelantan	Tls. 1.15
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 1.30.
Taiping	Tls. 3 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 9 B.
Tebong	Tls. 24 B.
Ulobri	Tls. 2.80.
Ziangbe	Tls. 6 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 105 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 18
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	12 N.
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 86½ B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 23
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 95
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 250 B.

S., Sellers; Sa., Sales; B., Buyers

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Telephone No. 398

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for May 26 was 123 tons."

Hongkong Share Market

Messrs. Moxon and Taylor write as follows in their weekly share market report:—

Hongkong, May 19, 1916.—Our market continues in a very depressed condition, resulting in a small volume of business. The continued drain of ready coin from the market as a result of the high Exchange is a factor for which there appears to be no immediate remedy.

The political up-heaval in China continues to exercise an effect on the produce and import markets amounting practically to stagnation. As we close, however, a small demand for cash shares has set in, and it is to be hoped that no further depression in prices may take place between this and the Settlement.

The Shipping Strike, to which we made a short reference last week, has now, happily, been settled. Shanghai, after a long period of inactivity the Northern Market today shows signs of improvement.

Banks.—Hongkong Banks have come to business at $730 at which a few more could be placed. The London rate is cabled as £82.10s. 0d. (London Register).

Marine Insurances.—Unions after business at $880 are firmer with buyers at $895. Cantons are offering at $400 and North Chinas at Tls. 175. Yangtszes are nominally quoted $280.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires could be placed at $156 and Hongkong Fires have some to business at $370.

Shipping.—Douglases have changed hands at $127 and 126 closing with sellers at the latter rate. Preferred Indos are offering at $46 and Deferred Indos at $112. Star Ferries are wanted at $38 and Steamboats at $22. Waterboats continue to offer at $15.

Refineries—China Sugars have been the medium of a small business at $100 for cash. Luzons continue to offer at $31.

Oils and Mining.—Langkats have been a fairly steady market during the week at Tls. 26½. Raubs are offering at $2.90 and Urals at 32s. 0d. Tronohs have fallen away slightly at 36s. 0d. Shells have been done at 96s. 0d. with sellers offering to part at 97s. 0d.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves have come to business at $77 and Hongkong Docks are offering at $108. Shanghai Docks are offering at $75. Hongkew Wharves at Tls. 90 and New Engineerings at Tls. 10½ are unaltered.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Central Estates are offering at $97. Hongkong Lands could be placed at $100. Hongkong Hotels are offering at $112. Humphreys Estates have come to business at $7. West Points are on the market at $87. Kowloon Lands are quiet at $38.

Cotton Mills.—Ewos at Tls. 130, Shanghai Cottons at Tls. 82, Kung Yiks at Tls. 12 and Yangtszepoos at Tls. 5 are unaltered from last week.

Electric Companies.—Hongkong Electrics have sellers at $47. Hongkong Trams are quiet at $6.30 after a fair business at $6.35. China Lights could be placed at $4.40.

Miscellaneous.—China Borneos are wanted at $9½ with sellers offering shares at $10. China Providents are on the market at $9, Watsons have advanced to a buying rate of $7½ and Dairy Farms have changed hands at $34½. Peak Trams (old) at $10.20 and (new) at 85 cents are unaltered from last week. Ropes could be placed at $33 and Cements have fallen away to a selling rate of $8.65.

The Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd. The Approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending May 13, 1916 is as follows:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate Receipts for 19 weeks.
This year ..	$16,775	$254,832
Last year ..	8,912	201,420
Increase . . .	7,863	53,412

Companies Reports.—

Peak Tramways Company, Limited. The Net Profit for the twelve months, after deducting Directors' Fees and General Managers' Remuneration and providing for loss on subsidiary and silver coins, amounts to $25,203.88

To which has to be added the Balance brought forward from last account.. 2,306.04

Making available for appropriation $27,509.92

The Directors recommend that a Dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum be paid to Shareholders, absorbing $21,000.00, that $5,000.00 be transferred to Reserve Fund, and that the Balance of $1,509.92 be carried to a New Profit and Loss Account.

Exchange.—The demand rate on London is 2s. 2 1/32d. and the T.T. selling rate on Shanghai is 70¼.

Piece Goods and Yarn

Messrs. Noel, Murray and Co., Ltd., writes as follows in their weekly market report:—

Cotton.—There has been a further gentle rise this week in Liverpool to 8.64d. for Spot Middlings, but the forward situation is about unchanged, 8.27d. for July-August and 7.99d. for October-November. Bengals and Egyptians are up 10 points each to 6.45d. and 11.39d. respectively. In New York prices are not quite so strong, July being back to 12.96, cents, October to 12.97 and December to 13.11 cents. Latterly weather in the States has been favorable to growing cotton crops.

Home Markets.—As cotton continues to advance, the makers are asking higher prices for cloth, as was to be expected; moreover, it is anticipated the advance of 10% in the cotton spinners' wages that has been demanded, will be conceded. Thus prices that have been quoted to local firms this week, show a smart advance on the former range and with the recently witnessed slump here, the problem of obtaining a sale price that covers replacing cost, is again perplexing would-be importers. The same state of things exists in the case of American goods, which are, shillings a piece over current China rates.

Local Market.—The political situation is as involved as it can be. One of the most inveterate agitators, Chen Chi-mei, wa sassassinated at a house on the French Settlement last week; other leaders appear to be moving about the coast ports quite freely (perhaps not fearlessly) and armies are facing each other in various parts of the Republic, but actual fighting is held up by an armistice agreed upon pending the decisions of an assembly being held at Nanking. The bank note difficulty, in the south anyhow has settled itself for the time being, but from al accounts not so in the north and Peking. Again in Ningpo where dollars are used, the exchange into taels is so high that business with that center is impossible. The rate is $156 eq. 100 Taels and the demand for supplies of piece goods is urgent, but under these unfavorable monetary conditions, the merchants are holding off; no remedy is suggested so far as we can ascertain. Silver also has played havoc with the market and its future course is puzzling the minds of all. In face of these adverse circumstances, business is at a standstill and is likely to remain so now, until after the Dragon Festival Settlement has passed;—the 5th day of June is the Feast Day and it has been requested that all Auctions next week be suspended.

Financial.—Tls. 35,185,000 and $17,450,000 are the stocks in all the Banks the native banks holding Tls. 2,850,000 and $5,360,000 of these total.

Yarn.—The vagaries of Exchange have brought business in Indian sorts to a standstill, the sales of the week are a paltry 200 bales. 1,200 bales of Japanese Spinnings have been sold but the local mills have not been approached successfully. Some of the native-owned concerns which have been working short time lately, are now closing down entirely.

American Goods.—These remain out of demand from every outlet and the Newchwang exchange is N. Tls. 1,260 eq. 1,000 Shanghai Tls.

Auctions.—The dealers requested some extension in quantities of certain chops and offerings were increased to 61,094 pieces and a fair demand was shewn for all classes with the exception of some of the Greys; the Ningpo exchange difficulty no doubt accounts for the slackness apparent in these goods at the earlier sales; at Yuen Fong today many chops shewed good improvements. White Shirtings improved nearly all through. Mexicans and Irishes were steady, and a good many of the Jeans picked up a little. Velvets and Lawns were slightly firmer. The best results were seen in the Dyed Goods section. Fast Black Italians and Venetians both advanced strongly and the colored goods also did better.

Cotton Yarn

Indian:—Spot sales during the week have dropped down to 200 bales as follows:—No. 10s. 100 bales Presidency Mill Tls. 68.00 for River. Ports. No. 12s. 50 bales Elphinstone (Flag) Tls. 73.50 and 50 bales China Mill Tls. 75.00 for Kangse. Arrival during the internal has been the N. Y. K. str. Penang Maru with 1,598 bales.

Japanese:—1,200 bales have been sold during the interval at firmer rates, viz:—No. 16s. Tls. 88.00-94.25 and No. 20s. Tls. 93.50. The latest quotations from Osaka Exchange, are:—Yen 132.10 for May, Yen 132.50 for June, Yen 132.60 for July, Yen 133.40 for August, Yen 130.00 for September and Yen 134.90 for October. The sales reported are as below:—

No. 16s. 900 bales; Sakai Tls. 88.00, War Ship Tls. 88.25, 3 Horse Tls. 90.50, Blue Fish Tls. 94.00 and Woman Tls. 94.50.

No. 20s. 300 bales; Red Fish Man Tls. 93.50.

Local.—We hear of no further sales, but prices for bundles in the retail shops are firmly maintained, the closing quotations being:—No. 10s. Tls. 76.25-78.25, No. 12s. Tls. 78.25-83.25, No. 14s. Tls. 80.25-85.75 and No. 16s. Tls. 82.75-88.25.

China Cotton.—A slight improvement in some of the quotations was recorded at the closing last night, when values were:—Tungchow Tls. 22.00, Taichong Tls. 21.20, Shanghai Ordinary Tls. 20.20 and Ningpo Tls. 19.40.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, May, 26.—Following, are today's Rubber market prices:—

Plantation, First Latex.

Spot: 2s. 8½d. to 2s. 8¼d. Paid.

July to December delivery: 2s. 9¼d. Paid.

Tendency of market: Quiet.

Last Quotation, London, May 25:

Spot: 2s. 8¾d. to 2s. 8½d. Paid.

July to December delivery: 2s. 9¾d. to 2s. 9½d. Paid.

Tendency of market: Quiet.

COMMERCIAL CABLE

Reuter's Service

London, May 26.—Following are today's rates and prices:—

Consols 2½% for a/c	57¾
Cheques on London at Paris	Fcs.28.21
T.T. on London at New York	4.76½
Market rate of Discount....	4½%
Bar Silver Spot	34 7/16d.
Egyptian Cotton Brown...	11.89d.
Scinde and Bengal Cotton..	6.30d.
Mid-American Cotton	8.47d.
Indian Tea	11 5/16d.
Ceylon Tea	12 1/16d.
Plantation Rubber June (Sellers)	2s. 8¾d.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on May 23, 1916.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	,,	16-20
Pork	,,	25-30
Veal	,,	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	none
Cod	,,	14-16
Mandarin	,,	20-25
Mackerel	,,	20-25
Pomfret	,,	14-20
Salmon	,,	15-20
Samli	,,	20-25
Soles	,,	14-16
Whitebait	,,	none
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	,,	40-90
Eggs	per doz.	13-15
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	50-1.00
Hare	,,	none
Partridge	,,	none
Pheasant	,,	none
Pigeons	,,	20-25
Plover	,,	none
Quail	,,	none
Snipe	,,	14-16
Turkey	per lb.	45-50
Tael	each	none
Wild Duck	,,	none
Wild Geese	,,	none
Woodcock	,,	40-45
Wild Pigeon	,,	none
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	15-20
Apricots	,,	none
Bananas	,,	6-8
Cherries	,,	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-20
Chestnuts	per lb.	8-10
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	7-8
Lichees	per lb.	14-16
Mangoes	each	15-20
Mangosteens	per doz.	60-80
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	15-20
Peaches	,,	none
Persimmons	,,	none
Pineapples	each	none
Peeboes	per lb.	8-10
Plums	per lb.	none
Pumeloes	each	20-25
Pears	per lb.	8-10
Strawberries	,,	15-20
Walnuts	,,	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	5- 6
Asparagus	per doz.	15-25
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	8-10
Broad Beans	,,	2- 3
Beetroot	per bunch	2- 3
Cabbages	each	5- 8
Celery	per bunch	2- 3
Carrots	,,	6- 8
Cauliflower	each	8-10
Egg Plant	per lb.	6- 8
French Beans	per lb.	12-15
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2- 3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	4- 6
Peas	,,	4- 5
Potatoes	per pic.	$2.50-3.00
Parsnips	per lb.	3- 4
Radishes	per bunch	1- 2
Spinach	per lb.	2- 3
Tomatoes	,,	8-10
Turnips	per bunch	1- 2
Grain and Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	$4.50
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.30
Rice	per 200 lb.	$7.80
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	,,	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.80
Bran	,,	$1.85
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 9.50
Stove Coal	,,	Tls.16.00
Firewood	per 60 bundles	$1.00

E. KILNER.

AMUSEMENTS

THE Apollo THEATRE

Programme for May 28th

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!!

"The Penalty Fits The Crime"

or

"The Red Cross Nurse." A Three-Part Play, based on a strong and absorbing plot and ending in the most satisfactory manner

PATHE'S BRITISH GAZETTE 366 Depicting Latest events of interest.

"COLONEL HEEZA LIAR SHIPWRECKED" Comic Cartoon by Bray

"HICKSVILLE TRAGEDY TROUPE" Comedy full of humorous incidents.

"WHEN CHARLIE WAS A CHILD" A burst of laughter from beginning to end.

LYCEUM THEATRE

Thursday, June 1 at 9.15 p.m.

Complimentary Benefit

(Variety Entertainment)

to

Mr. J. J. Inokay

ARTISTS

Mrs. Isenman	*Mr. V. Meyer*
,, Isherwood	*,, R.A. Curry*
,, Masters	*,, Strachan*
Miss Saphiere	*,, Bagdon*
,, Chee Toy	*,, C.P. Sutthery*
Mr. Donne	*,, G.S. Scott*
,, Ferguson	*,, A.E. Dearn*
,, Maunder	*,, Ching Ling Foo*
,, Thompson	*and Mr. J. Inokay.*

Booking at Moutrie's from May 27

9883 M. 26 to J. 1

St. George's Gardens

BUBBLING WELL

Visit the

Open-Air Cinema Theatre

and see a high-class picture programme under ideal conditions.

Every Evening 9.15 p.m.

Best Selected Films;

Latest War Gazettes.

For reservation of boxes or seats Telephone WEST 802

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

Corner of Woochang and Chapoo Roads

PROGRAMME

For Sunday & Monday 28th and 29th May

Five Long Reels of War Pictures

Austrian Fort Damaged.
French Troops Advancing.
Russian Troops in Action.
Great Battle in Galicia
Trains Wrecked.
Brilliant French Victory in Vosges.
Through Deep Snow French Troops make rapid advance, and charge a wood full of Germans.
Shells bursting everywhere.
Leading columns advancing and attack begins.
Belgians in Trenches.
CHARGE OF LIGHT BRIGADE
AIRSHIPS AND SEAPLANES

Keystones and other Comics

Dress Circle Seats ....30 Cents.
Matinee Sunday Afternoon

THE Apollo THEATRE

Programme for May 29th, 30th, 31st and June 1st

"THE EXPLOITS OF ELAINE"

THE GREAT MYSTERY FILM SERIAL.

Written by Arthur B. Reeve, the well-known Novelist and Creator of "Craig Kennedy" stories.

Tomorrow night showing the 13th and last Episode, entitled:

"THE RECKONING" In two Reels

Everyone must see how this wonderful Episode ends. Come Tonight and see who is the "Clutching Hand"

"AN OLD LOVE STORY"
A Two-Part Play of absorbing interest

"PATHE'S BRITISH AND FRENCH GAZETTES"
Depicting latest War incidents
The Alaskan Dogs on the French Front.

"THE TEMPLE GROUNDS AT NARA" (Japan)
An intersting Pathe-color study.

"WHEN CHARLIE WAS A CHILD"
"BUNGLING BUNK'S BUNCO"
Highly Amusing Comedies.

LYCEUM THEATRE

ON

June 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7

Direct from the Bandman Empire Theatre, Calcutta, the London Palladium and Principal Theatres and Musical Halls throughout Great Britain

- THE -

HUMPHREY BISHOP

LONDON STAR COMPANY

PRESENTS

A HIGH-CLASS VAUDEVILLE PROGRAMME

INCLUDING THE

"Wedgwood Classics"

A high-class Pot-Pourri of Grand and Light Opera, Classical Dancing and Posing.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S USUAL PRICES.

Opens on Tuesday

VICTORIA THEATRE

FAREWELL PERFORMANCE

Today, May 28th

Last Appearance of the Popular Dancers

"THE THREE YAKOWLEFFS"

Presenting

Interesting New Dances

Complete New Selection

IN

Moving Pictures

OLYMPIC THEATRE

PROGRAMME For 28th & 29th May, 1916

"BARGAIN HUNTERS" Comic

"THE RIVER SECRET" Drama in Two Parts

"WHAT HAPPENED TO SULTS" Comedy

"SPECIAL NEW GRAPHIC"

"THE FLAPPERS AND THE NUTS" Comedy

"MABEL, FATTY AND THE LAW" Keystone Comedy

The Star Garage Co.

125, Bubbling Well Road.

TELEPHONE WEST 197

Operating the largest, finest and most up-to-date Garage in the Orient, offer to the Shanghai Motoring Public unsurpassed facilities for the repair, reconstruction or storage of their cars.

Complete repair, body—building, vulcanizing and paint shops under the direct supervision of experts. Storage space, including a number of private locked stalls, for over 100 cars.

Complete line of accessories in stock.

Fine cars for hire, day and night service.

FREE AIR

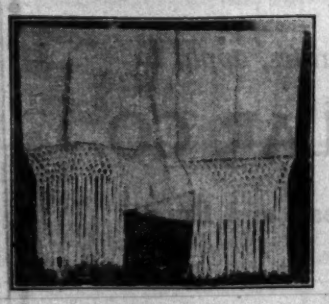
Sullivan's Fine Candies

Have added a CAKE DEPARTMENT.

Sullivan's Fine Candies

No. 11, Nanking Road.

Size: 8 Ft. x 1 Ft. 9 inches.
Weight: 3 Ounces.



In Pink, Light Blue, Light Green, Cream & White.

TEN POINTS IN FAVOR OF THE MARCO POLO SCARF

1. It is Genuine.
2. Its Artistic Beauty.
3. Its Purity of Material.
4. It is Unique.
5. Its Material is Crepe de Chine.
6. Its Process of Manufacture is more than 1,000 years old.
7. The Appreciation it receives is your Reward.
8. The Satisfaction it gives is its Recommendation.
9. Its Superiority admits it to any Society.
10. Its Price is in reach of All.

Price Prepaid: $4.25.
Postage & Duty Free.

WIDLER and COMPANY
CHUNGKING, WEST CHINA.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
May 31	..	Tacoma etc.	Canada maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
June 2	P.M.	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 2	P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
.. 4	noon	Seattle	Tamba maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 5	P.M.	Seattle	Manila maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 5	..	Vancouver etc.	Strinda	Br.	C. P. O. S.
.. 7	noon	Tacoma	Ikukushima maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 10	..	Tacoma etc.	Pekin maru	Jap.	A..T. Co.
.. 10	..	New York via Panama	Tsushima maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 12	5.00*	Seattle	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 16	P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
.. 28	..	San Francisco etc.	Hazel Dollar	Am.	Dollar & Co.
July 1	P.M.	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
.. 2	P.M.	Frisco, Japan, Honolulu	China	Am	C. M. S. S. Co.
.. 2	noon	Seattle	Sado maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 14	P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
.. 21	P.M.	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
Sept 8	P.M.	San Fancisco etc.	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

May 30	9.30*	Nagasaki, Moji	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June 1	11.00*	Kobe, Yokohama	Kashima maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 2	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 2	noon	Kobe, Yokohama	Magellan	Fr.	Cie M. M.
.. 2	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
.. 2	3.00	Nagasaki	Poltava	Rus.	R. V. F.
.. 3	12.30	Nagasaki, Moji	Yawata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 5	1.30	Moji, Kobe	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 16	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
.. 17	noon	Kobe. Yokohama	Atlantique	Fr.	Cie M. M.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

May 29	8.00*	Marseilles, London	Novara	Br.	P. & O.
.. 29	..	Australian Ports via H'kong	St. Albans	Br.	G. L. & Co.
.. 31	..	London	City of Lincoln	Br.	S. Tomes
June 4	noon	London via Cape	Kamo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 6	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Lycaon	Br.	B. & S.
.. 7	P.M.	Marseilles etc.	Andre Lebon	Fr.	Cie M. M.
.. 8	D.L.	London via Cape	Cyclops	Br.	B. & S.
.. 12	A.M.	Marseilles, London	Nagoya	Br.	P. & O.
.. 15	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Peleus	Br.	B. & S.
.. 18	11.30*	Marseilles via Cape	Katori maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 21	P.M.	Marseilles etc.	Magellan	Fr.	Cie M. M.
.. 22	D.L.	Liverpool	Idomeneus	Br.	B. & S.
.. 26	9.30*	Marseilles etc.	Malta	Br.	P. & O.
.. 29	9.30*	Marseilles etc.	Nyanza	Br.	P. & O.
July 5	P.M.	Marseilles	Atlantique	Fr.	Cie M. M.
.. 5	D.L.	London	Antilochus	Br.	B. & S.
.. 19	P.M.	Marseilles	Polynesien	Fr.	Cie M. M.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

May 28	D.L.	Swatow	Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.
.. 28	A.M.	Swatow, Hongkong	Kwangtah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 28	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
.. 29	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
.. 30	A.M.	Foochow	Hsinufing	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 30	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
.. 30	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Wosang	Br.	B. & S.
.. 31		Takao, Formosa via Keelung	Joshin maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
June 1	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Anhui	Br.	B. & S.
.. 1	D.L.	Amoy, Swatow	Singan	Br.	B. & S.
.. 4	noon	Hongkong, Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
.. 15	9.30*	Hongkong	Sado maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 16	P.M.	Hongkong	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
.. 22	P.M.	Hongkong	Persia maru	Jap	A. T. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

May 28	..	Tientsin, Dalny	Kohoku maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 28	D.L.	Chefoo	Chinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
.. 30	D.L.	Chefoo, Newchwang	Foochow	Br.	B. & S.
.. 30	10.00*	Dalny	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
.. 30	D.L.	Antung	Yunnan	Br.	B. & S.
30	3.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
June 1	D.L.	Newchwang	Paoting	Br.	B. & S.
.. 2	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Kingsing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 2	3.00	Vladivostock	Poltava	Rus.	R. V. F.
.. 3	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
.. 6	4.30*	Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.

FOR RIVER PORTS

May 28	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hsinfung	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 28	M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 29	M.N.	do	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 29	M.N.	do	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 29	M.N.	do	Tafoo maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 30	M.M.	do	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 30	M.N.	do	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
.. 30	M.N.	do	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 31	M.N.	do	Kiangkwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 31	M.N.	do	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
June 1	M.N.	do	Fengyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 2	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
.. 2	M.N.	do	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 3	M.N.	do	Tachi maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 3	M.N.	do	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
.. 4	M.N.	do	Tachang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 5	M.N.	do	Siangyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
May 27	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co	KLYW
May 27	Hongkong	Chenan	2200	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
May 27	Amoy	Hsinchi	1385	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
May 27	Japan	Novara	4250	Br.	P. & O.	
May 27	Japan	Chikugo maru	466	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
May 27	Hankow	Kutwo	1924	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
May 27	Hankow	Tafoo maru	1756	Jap.	N. K. K.	LPDW
May 27	Hankow	Kiangyu	1495	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
May 27		Wenchow	560	Br.	B. & S.	

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION

Have Regular Sailings to

CHINWANGTAO TWICE WEEKLY

and to

TIENTSIN DIRECT

For Freight or Passage, apply to the Agent.

KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION

1, Jinkee Road Telephone 319

(Tickets Interchangeable With All Local Companies)

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
May 27	Hankow etc.	Suiwo	1931	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 27	Hankow etc.	Changon	1289	Br.	Geddes & Co.
.. 27	Hankow etc.	Wuchang	1975	Br.	B. & S.
.. 27	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	1263	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 27	Amoy	Anping	1159	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
.. 27	Hankow etc.	Tachang maru	681	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 27	Japan	Hakusi maru	1434	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 27	Hankow	Yusang	1122	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 27		Tientsin	1222	Br.	B. & S.
.. 27		Ceylon	3267	Sw.	E. F A.
.. 27	San Francisco	Floridian	4311	Am	Dodwell & Co.
.. 27	Tsingtao	Risai maru	374	Jap.	S. M. R.
.. 27	Chefoo, Tientsin	Koonshing	1333	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 27	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	S.M.S.N. Co

Clearances

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
May 27	Hankow etc.	Tatung	1881	Br.	B. & S.
.. 27	Hankow etc.	Hsinfung	1385	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
3 H	April 8	Cruise	Brooklyn**	Am cru.	9215	20	500	Day
10 P	May 25	Cruise	Supply	Am Aux	—	—	—	—
Y T P D	May 17	Cruise	Wilmington	Am g-b.	1397	12	208	Mann

**Flagship, Far Eastern Squadron.

Admiral A. H. Winterhalter in command.

The French gunboats D. de La gree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Tobe, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	USA
May 24	Chinwangtao	Atsuta maru	1847	Jap.	K. M. A.	KMAW
May 24	Philadelphia	Arabien	3004	Dan.	StandardOilCo.	SOCW
May 19	Japan	Bloemfontien	2142	Br.	S. Tomes	B XII
Apr 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
May 5	Hongkong	China	8868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	CMEW
May 26	Hongkong	Chinkiang	1292	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	3851	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	USA
Apr 14	Hongkong	Elesabeth	4131	Nor.	Wallem & Co.	B. IV
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10 p
May 25	Tientsin	Fengtien	1073	Br.	B. & S.	CNWP
May 25	Amoy	Hsinfung	1385	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
May 24	Swatow	Irene	526	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
May 25	Hongkong	Idomeneus	2450	Br.	B. & S.	
Apr 22	Hongkong	Kwanglee	4681	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
May 22	Japan	Kasuga maru	2387	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
May 23	Hankow	Kinling	2511	Br.	B. & S.	CNWP
May 24	Hongkong	Kwangtah	1536	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
May 25	Chinwangtao	Kwangping	1298	Br.	K. M. A.	KMAW
May 26	Hankow	Klangyung	1451	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
May 26	Foochow	Kohoku maru	1611	Jap.	N. Y. K.	OSKYW
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
July 30	Hankow	Meilee	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
May 19	Japan	Monmouthshire	3197	Br.	J. M. & Co.	B I
May 20	Japan	Melville Dollar	921	Am	R. Dollar Co.	11 p
May 26	Chinwangtao	Neisei maru	1529	Jap.	K. M. A.	KMAW
May 23	Liverpool	Peleus	4800	Br.	B. & S.	APCUW
May 24	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co	9 p
May 24	Chinwangtao	Proteus	1025	Nor.	K. M. A.	KMAW
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	Int D W
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	5446	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	S VIII
Dec 16	Yangtse	Shuhun	495	Chi.	S. N. Co	KNDW
May 14	Ningpo	Shunchang	839	Chi.	Fukien S.N.Co.	9 p
May 17	Cruise	Store Nordiske	596	Dan.	G.N. T. Co.	9 p
May 24	Chinwangtao	Sagittarius	1546	Br.	K. M. A.	KMAW
May 21	Hongkong	Sinkiang	1616	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
May 24	Hongkong	Shantung	1568	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
May 26	Hankow	Siangyang maru	1984	Jap.	N. K. K.	NYKW
May 21	Hankow	Tungwo	961	Br.	J. M. & Co.	11 p
May 25	Tsingtao	Toonan	942	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
May 26	Hankow	Tatung	1882	Br.	B. & S.	CNW

DOLLAR S. S. LINE

Pacific Service

PROPOSED SAILINGS

S. S. Hazel Dollar . . . . about June 28th

Will accept cargo for San Francisco, San Pedro, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland and Vancouver.

Through Bills of Lading issued to the principal cities of the United States and Canada.

For further information as to freight rates, apply to

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

Union Building, corner of Canton Road and Bund

Telephone 2331.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyung, Capt. W. McIlwain, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Hsinfung, Capt. F. H. Hamblin, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tafoo Maru, Captain Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Monday, May 29 at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyu, Capt. E. Lindstrom, will leave on Monday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Nangyang Maru, Captain S. Yasaki, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Wharf on Tuesday, May 30 at midsight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG & SWATOW.—The Str. Kwangtah, Capt. Stewart, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Hsinming, Capt. Mackenzie, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

TAKAO (Formosa) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Joshin Maru, Captain T. Narushima, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtzepoo wharf on May 31. The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Persia Maru, will be despatched on Thursday, June 22. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

TIENTSIN and DAIREN.—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Captain S. Yamaga, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtzsepoo wharf on28th instant. The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Shinyo Maru, Capt. C. T. S. Filmer, will leave on Friday, June 2. Passengers booked to all ports in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 6 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Anhui left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinming left Foochow for Shanghai on Friday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Taiso Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinkong left Foochow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Wosang left Swatow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Heiwa Maru (chartered), left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Thursday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Burrumbeet (chartered), left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C. N. s.s. Luchow will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The Canadian Pacific Ocean Services' s.s. Empress of Japan which left Shanghai at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 24th instant arrived at Hongkong at 8 a.m. yesterday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Atsuta Maru (chartered), left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Friday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Patriot (chartered), left Chinwangtao for Shanghai yesterday.

The O.S.K. s.s. Joshin Maru, will clear for Takao (Formosa) via Foochow and Keelung, leaving the Company's Pootung Wharf on the 31st instant.

Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Limited

Trans-Pacific Lines

To

Canada, U. S. & Europe.

(Subject to Change)

Empress of Japan....	June	8
Empress of Asia	..	16
Monteagle	July	1
Empress of Russia ..	..	14
Empress of Japan....	July	28
Empress of Asia	Aug.	11
Monteagle	Sept.	2
Empress of Asia	Sept.	8
Empress of Japan ...	Sept.	22
Empress of Asia	Oct.	6
Empress of Russia ..	Nov.	3

For further information apply to

L. E. N. RYAN, *Agent.*

Tel. 1668

Corner Peking & Yuen-ming-yuen Roads

JAMES MAGILL & Co.

Cargo delivered at any Address in Shanghai.

Furniture and Curios Packed for Shipment by Expert Packers

SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

Telephone 1848 83, Szechuen Road

T. K. K.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

Imperial Japanese and U.S. Mail Line.

To San Francisco from Shanghai by Semi-Tropical Route, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu

PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S.	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	June 2
..	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July 21
..	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Aug. 18
..	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Oct. 7
..	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Nov. 4

From Nagasaki to San Francisco

S.S.	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	July 11
..	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	Aug. 8
..	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Sept. 26

From Nagasaki to Manila

S.S.	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July 2
..	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July 30
..	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Sept. 16

All the steamers of this Company are equipped with wireless electric fans in all staterooms, electric light in all berths, swimming tanks and all conveniences.

THROUGH TICKETS and BILLS OF LADING issued to San Francisco to the principal cities of the United States and Canada by the Overland Railways, to Mexico, Central and South American ports, and through tickets to Europe by connecting New York and St. Lawrence lines. Particulars of the various routes to be had on application. All passage money payable in local currency at rate of exchange on day of purchase.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES by the s.s. "Nippon Maru" and s.s. "Persia Maru" affording superior accommodation at reduced rates.

Round-trip tickets at reduced rates. Lay-over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Through rates include rail transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, if desired.

RETURN PORTION of round trip Trans-Pacific passage of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., from Vancouver to Shanghai will be honored by this Company to San Francisco, or vice versa.

For further information, rates of passage money and freight, apply to

THE AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY, *Agents.*

Telephone No. 3229. 53, Szechuen Road.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. CHINA

(AMERICAN REGISTRY)

WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

JULY 2, SEPT. 8, NOV. 13.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATE

REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES

FOR HONGKONG

JUNE 16. AUG. 24, OCT. 28.

G. J. PETROCELLI, FRT. AND PASS. AGENT

NO. 6 KIUKIANG ROAD.

'PHONE 4773. 4TH FLOOR

Business and Official Notices

Henry The Tailor

J-14, Seward Road, Shanghai
(NEAR ASTOR HOUSE)

I acquired the Art of Cutting from an American tailor. I am recommended by some of the best-dressed men in Shanghai.

6724

1284, BROADWAY TELEPHONE No. 1025

YUT SAE CHANG & Co.

Iron Merchants & General Hardware Dealers

SHANGHAI.

Large Stocks of Engineers,' Architects,' Builders' Supplies, and Bommer Brothers Spring Hinges.

Full line of HARDWARE of every description, at most moderate prices, for up-country missionary stations.

NOTICE

We beg to notify our customers and the public in general that we have this day sold our advertising business to the Oriental Press.

We hope that our customers will continue their favours to the new Company, which, with an up-to-date staff and facilities, can satisfactorily carry out any orders entrusted to them.

Chester, Cowen & Co.

Referring to the above advertisement, we beg to inform the commercial community that we have taken over the Chester, Cowen & Co. advertising business, which will from now be carried on at 55/56 Avenue Edouard VII.

We beg to solicit the continuance of the kind patronage extended to such a large extent to Chester, Cowen & Co., and assure our customers of our best attention to all orders entrusted to our care.

The Oriental Press.

9886-T.F.

Dainty Lingerie

Such as:

Night-Gowns
Princess-Slips,
Petticoats,
Chemises,
Camisoles,
etc., etc.

Also

Tennis Shoes (all sizes)

Just Unpacked

at

HILL & CO'S.

129 North Soochow Road
(2 doors from General Hospital)

H. G. WALKER

1-A Jinkee Road

Ores, Minerals, Metals, Industrial Chemicals and Commodities.

CAUSTIC SODA

now ready for delivery

Will Buy—Large Tonnage

ANTIMONY ORE

9223

Woollens, Worsted, Stuffs and Cotton Tissues. Bradford (England) Merchants having Excellent Connections with Manufacturers, Offer Services

As Buying Agents

HIGHEST REFERENCES

Apply "Bradford," c/o China Publicity Bureau,
42 Great Russell Street,
LONDON, W. C.

9592

The Chemor United Rubber Co., Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a Meeting of the Board of Directors held on Tuesday, 16th May, 1916, it was decided to pay an Interim Dividend of 10 Tael Cents per share on the Capital of the Company, on Thursday, 15th June, 1916, to shareholders on record on that date. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 6th June to 15th June, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
R. N. TRUMAN & Co.
Secretaries & Managers.

Dated, 18th May, 1916.
13 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

9777

THE NEW HOTEL

WEST LAKE, HANGCHOW

NOTICE

The Proprietor of The New Hotel begs to inform the Public that his establishment at Hangchow is the best of its kind there. It is beautifully situated in a very cool situation from whence guests can enjoy nice views. The house is large with bedrooms facing the south; the table and wines are first-rate. The kitchen is under the supervision of an excellent cook, with many years' experience in foreign hotels in Shanghai. Travellers to Hangchow during summer months particularly will find in the above-mentioned Hotel all comforts.

PRICES VERY MODERATE

Give us a trial and you will be convinced.

Author's Wife Invests $15,000 in Mine; Value Increases to $3,000,000

MRS RICHARD WIGHTMAN.

Above, Mrs. Richard Wightman in overalls working in her mine, and below, as she appears at social functions.

New York, April 25.—Over a tiny table in one of New York's fashionable hotels, Mrs. Richard Wightman, wife of the author, told how in a year she had made a fortune of $3,000,000 from a $15,000 investment in a New Mexican mine and organized and managed a $1,000,000 corporation.

"One evening a year ago, my husband met a man from the southwest who offered him part ownership, in a mine in New Mexico," she said. "He brought the man to our home in Connecticut and before I knew it I had invested $15,000 in the proposition. I went to the mines and immediately saw the possibility of consolidating his two mines with five or six adjacent mines.

"I made the working mines produce enough to get machinery for those that were idle. I hired more men. Soon I incorporated a $1,000,000 company. I made my husband president. I put on overalls, and by working fifteen hours a day, finally promoted myself to the position of general manager.

"Pretty soon I began to send $6,000 of gold a month to a nearby mint. I started mining tungsten. It's worth about $4,320 per ton right now.

"I'm here to call a meeting of stockholders. I put some shares of treasury stock on the Street several days ago. Today I closed at $15. I started with shares at $5 par value."

Then briefly Mr. Wightman summarized some of the feminine philosophy which she claims has helped her in winning a fortune.

Learn to mind your own business. No-one else cares for the overhead charges. You've got to.

Don't waste time gossiping. This isn't a strictly feminine weakness by any means.

Don't bluff. Real business today capitalizes brains, not looks or clothes.

Cultivate a new sense of responsibility, especially where the other fellow's money is concerned.

Business needs honesty, intuition, shrewd bargaining and good, driving hard work.

Women are beginning to think. Their career in business is consequently just starting. No woman will ever understand the value of a hundred cents until she has earned money herself.

Every woman should earn the money that clothes her. Women need much more financial responsibility than they have ever had. This is especially true of married women.

Fighting in Tyrol Is Giants' Battle

Huge Austrian Guns Blowing Mountains to Pieces; Italians' Still Confident

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 26.—The Times correspondent at Salonica states that the Italians have begun to attack the Austrian forces south-east of Valona and are also advancing north-east on Berat.

Nowhere is the war more like a battle of giants, says a correspondent of the Milan newspaper Secolo, describing the fighting in the Tyrol. The great Austrian shells burrow deep holes in the mountain-sides, rocks split and crumble and whole slices of mountain, with pine forests, seem to be cut off and crash, with a noise like thunder, down into the valleys.

The resistance of the Italians under such conditions is marvellous, yet, immediately the masses of Austrian infantry are hurled to their attacks, the Italians appear like magic from behind rocks and from their dug-outs and mow down the enemy in hundreds, the bodies of the Austrian attackers being strewn on the slopes.

There is no sign of depression among the Italians. The reserve troops, confident of victory, with bouquets in the muzzles of their rifles, hurry up in motor-lorries, which are festooned with leaves and flowers.

Rome, May 25.—The official communique issued today states that there were, mostly, artillery and rifle duels, but the enemy fiercely attacked at several points and were repulsed. They were pursued, after the failure of their attack at Buole Pass, by the Italians, who re-captured a hill south-east of the pass.

Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—May 28. Fifth Sunday after Easter. 8 a.m. Holy Communion. (And at Bubbling Well Chapel). 11 a.m. Morning Prayer and Litany. Clarks in E. Anthem "If ye love Me" Tallis. Hymns 218, 299. National Anthem. Preacher—The Rev. A. J. S. Stearn. 3 p.m. The Catechism Hymns 337, 134, 346. 6 p.m. Evening Prayer. Anthem "Sunset and Evening Star" Parry. Hymns 520, 220. Preacher—The Dean.

May 31.—Wednesday, 8 a.m. Holy Communion, 8.30 a.m. Litany. 6 p.m. War Intercession. June 1, Thursday—Ascension Day. See Church Notes.

St. Andrew's Church, Broadway.—5th Sunday after Easter.—8 a.m. Holy Communion. 10.30 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 140, 224, 261, 282. Preacher—Rev. W. H. Price. 3 p.m. Sunday School. 6 p.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 136, 222, 230, 254. Preacher—The Chaplain.

Union Church.—May 28.—11 a.m. Preacher—Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A.; Subject A great definition; Chant 49; Anthem "How lovely are Thy dwellings' (from Brahms'" Requiem); Hymns 168, 743, 196. 6 p.m. Preacher—Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A.; Subject "Who shall separate us"; Chant 32; Anthem "Crossing the bar" (Parry); Hymns 70, 275, 123.

Shanghai Free Christian Church (Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads).—The services in the above will be conducted as follows:—Morning 11 a.m. by Rev. D. MacGillivray, D.D. Evening 6 p.m. by Rev. Frank Buchman, B.A.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral.—Jessfield, Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock. Preacher—The Right Rev. F. R. Graves, D.D.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai.—Masonic Hall. The Bund—Sunday service, 11 a.m. Subject—"Ancient and Modern Necromancy, alias Mesmerism and Hypnotism, Denounced." Wednesday evening service, 6 p.m. Reading Room, No. 21 Nanking Road, Room 71, daily 10.30 to 12.30.

St. Joseph's Church.—Sunday masses at 6, 7, 8.15 and 10 a.m. Benediction at 4 p.m. Week days masses at 6 and 7 a.m. Ascension day, masses at 6, 7, 8 and 9 a.m. Benediction at 4 p.m.

The Charity Organization Committee, appointed by the Municipal Council.

The Charity Organization Committee have on their books the following cases seeking employment:—

Accountants	
Clerks	
Typists	
Overseers	
Stenographers	
Watchmen	
Printer	

Will any firms having situations vacant kindly communicate with

R. B. WOOD,
Secretary

3872

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:

The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Limited.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

Reduced Prices

"Potosi" Electro-plated Ware and Cutlery

	Per Doz.
Table Spoons and Forks	$4.50
Dessert ,, ,, ,,	3.50
Tea Spoons	1.50
Dessert Knives (Ivory handles)	8.00
,, ,, (Ivorine ,,)	5.00

Walter Dunn & Co.

A. 133 Szechuen Road,
Telephone No. 805.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
November 1st, 1915, and until further notice

Mail 3	Mail 5	Miles			Mail 102	Mail 4
8.30	6.35	0	dep. Peking	arr.	8.44	18.55
1.25	9.10		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	5.08	15.58
11.35	19.17	82	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	5.03	15.53
					Mond. & Thursd.	
11.45	19.25		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	4.55	15.45

Mail 102 Sund. & Wed.	Mail 2 Fridays				Mail 1	Mail 101
9.35	0.01	0	dep. Mukden	arr.	21.00	19.27
Mond. & Thursd.					Thursd.	Tuesd. & Saturd.
4.45	18.27		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	1.25	1.25
4.55	18.34	434	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	1.10	1.10
5.03	18.41		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	1.01	1.01

Local 8	Mail 3				Mail 4	Local 6
7.30	12.30		0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	15.32	19.56
7.40	12.40		2.71	arr. Tientsin Central dep.	15.22	19.46
8.00	13.00			dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	15.02	19.26
11.48	16.30		78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	11.57	15.23
15.12	19.38		149	dep. Techow dep.	9.17	12.13
18.16	22.41			arr. Tsinanfu dep.	6.30	9.00
			221			
7						8
7.30	23.01			dep. Tsinanfu arr.	6.10	17.42
10.09	1.28		266	dep. Taianfu dep.	3.56	15.12
12.30	3.49		319	arr. Yanchowfu dep.	1.04	12.41
12.45	3.59			dep. Yanchowfu arr.	0.54	12.26
15.36	6.55		378	dep. Lincheng dep.	22.10	10.02
17.46	9.03			arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	19.35	7.40
			421			
9						10
6.00	9.23			dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	19.15	20.50
11.30	13.18		523	arr. Pengpu dep.	14.52	15.25
11.50	13.28			dep. Pengpu arr.	14.42	14.15
18.02	17.07		601	dep. Chuchow dep.	11.11	8.51
19.53	18.23		6.2	arr. Pukow dep.	9.45	6.50

Exp.	Exp.					Exp.	Fast
				dep. Nanking Ferry	Shanghai arr.	7.05	
23.00	23.00	0		dep. Nanking	Nanking dep.	7.00	15.04
7.00	7.00	198		arr. Shanghai	Line dep.	23.00	7.35

Yanchowfu-Tsinanfu Branch Line					Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line				
8.45	14.00	dep. Yanchowfu arr.	7.18	11.48	11.20	17.30	dep. Lincheng arr.	8.08	14.38
9.48	15.03	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	6.15	10.45	12.28	18.38	arr. Tsochuang dep.	7.00	13.30

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order,

Tientsin, November 1915. THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai To Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking To Shanghai—Down**

STATIONS.	1 Fast R	3 Local	5 3 & 4 Class	7 Local	9 Express R	11 Local	13 Local	15 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	7.35		9.00	10.30	1.05	3.45	5.30	11.00
Nansiang..	8.02		9.31	10.56	1.30	4.08	6.00	
Kunshan	8.53		10.33	11.52		4.54	7.00	A.M.
" arr.	9.40		11.24	12.48	2.37	5.49	8.05	1.00
SOOCHOW dep.	9.50		11.44		2.45	5.59		1.10
WUSIH .. arr.	10.40		12.56		3.27	7.03		2.09
dep.	10.50		1.03		3.37	7.08		2.19
CHANGCHOW arr.	11.40		2.05		4.16	8.07		3.14
dep.	11.50	6.50	2.13		4.25			3.24
TANYANG .. arr.	12.45	8.00	3.19		5.19			4.11
dep.	12.48	8.05	3.22		5.11			4.21
CHINKIANG arr.	1.25	8.52	4.14		5.41			5.14
dep.	1.33	9.02	4.24		5.51			5.24
NANKING .. arr.	3.04	11.00	6.18		7.00			7.00
Nanking Ferry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*7.05

STATIONS.	2 Fast R	4 Local	6 Local	8 3 & 4 Class	10 Express R	12 Local	14 Local	16 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M
Nanking Ferry ..dep.	..			..	..	..	..	..
NANKING .. ..dep.	7.30			8.25	1.20		3.50	11.00
CHINKIANG.. arr	8.57			10.23	2.37		5.49	A.M. 0.48
dep	9.07			10.33	2.47		5.59	1.00
TANYANG .. arr.	9.46			11.24	3.29		6.50	
dep	9.49			11.27	3.31		6.53	
CHANGCHOW arr.	10.47			12.43	4.29		8.00	2.22
dep	10.57		7.10	1.05	4.39			2.16
WUSIH .. arr	11.46		8.14	2.19	5.59			4.11
dep	11.56		8.24	2.29	5.09			4.21
SOOCHOW .. arr.	12.47		9.22	3.42	5.54			5.14
dep	12.57	7.35	9.41	3.52	6.04	2.40		5.24
Kunshan	1.41	8.25	10.40	4.56		3.25		
Nansiang	2.33	9.29	11.50	5.59		4.29		6.41
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	2.56	9.55	12.16	6.27	7.35	4.30		7.00

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Woosung to Shanghai—Up (Branch Line) **Shanghai to Woosung—Down**

	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
WOOSUNG FORTS ..dep.	7.00	8.30	10.45	13.10	14.40	16.10	18.10	21.30
KIANGWAN ..	7.27	8.47	11.12	13.37	15.07	16.37	18.37	21.57
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	7.35	8.55	11.30	13.45	15.15	16.45	18.45	22.05

	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	6.20	7.40	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.20	17.25	19.45
KIANGWAN ..	6.31	7.51	10.16	12.26	14.11	15.41	17.36	19.56
WOOSUNG FORTS ..arr.	6.55	8.15	10 40	12.50	14 35	16.05	18.00	20.20

LIGHT TYPE A.M DARK TYPE P.M

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" **ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"**

STATIONS	2 Local Mixed	4 Fast	6 Slow	8 Coolie Goods	10 Express	12 Local Mixed
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Shanghai South ..dep.		8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20
Sung Kiang .. arr.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.46
" dep.		8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.56
Ka Shai ..		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10
Ka Shing .. arr.		10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40
" dep.	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.29	
Yeh Zah .. arr.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.56	
" dep.	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.53	5.58	
Chang An ..	9.38	11.33	1.17	3.55	6.25	
Hangchow .. arr.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09	
" dep.	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24	
Zah Kou .. arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40	

STATIONS	1 Local Mixed	3 Fast	5 Slow	7 Coolie Goods	9 Express	11 Local Mixed
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Zah Kou .. dep.		7.20	8 20	9.25	3.10	3.50
Hangchow .. arr.		7.44	8.45	9.58	3.26	4.18
" dep.		7.55	8.55	10.13	3.36	4.28
Chang An ..		8.52	10.11	12.15	4.32	5.48
Yeh Zah .. arr.		9.25	10.54	1.15	4.47	6.37
" dep.		9.32	11.01	1.50	4.55	6.47
Ka Shing .. arr.		10.09	11.43	2.45	5.22	7.38
" dep.	7.40	10.12	11.55	3.01	5.26	
Ka Shai ..	8.18	10.36	12.36	3.37	5.47	
Sung Kiang .. arr.	9.33	11.29	1.26	4.48	6.30	
" dep.	10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	6.32	
Shanghai South .. arr.	11.22	12.25	2.28	6.07	7.15	

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU **ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO**

STATIONS	14	16	18	20	22	24
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao .. dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.25	3.05	6.35
Kon Shang Hsu .. arr.	7.53	10.23	12.03	1.38	3.18	6.48
" dep.	8.04	10.30	12.05	1.40	3.19	6.50
Hangchow .. arr.	8.13	10.40	12.15	1.50	3.29	7.00
" dep.	8.21				3.46	
Zah Kou .. arr.	8.46				4.10	

STATIONS	13	15	17	19	21	23
	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Zah Kou .. dep.	9.00				5.10	
Hangchow .. arr.	9.19				5.33	
" dep.	9.24	10.55	12.35	2.10	5.42	7.15
Kon Shang Hsu .. arr.	9.34	11.05	12.45	2.20	5.52	7.25
" dep.	9.37	11.12	12.47	2.25	5.56	7.29
Kon Zen Chiao .. arr.	9.50	11.25	1.00	2.38	6.09	7.41

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

Auctions

A. LANDAU & Co.

(Swiss Establishment)

Have been favoured with instructions from

THE CONCERNED

To sell within the Premises

No. 5 HASKELL ROAD

ON

Monday, the 29th May

At 10.30 a.m.

The whole of the

EXCELLENT

Household Furniture and Requisites

(All in splendid condition and nearly new)

Large Axminster Carpet, Oil Painted Pictures, Teakwood Frame and Tapestry Cover Drawing Room Suite, Teak Jardinieres, Centre Tables, Solid Brass Fenders and Coal Scuttle, Mirror-back Hatstand, Bevelled Edged Mirror Sideboard, American Leather Covered Dining Room Chairs and Dining Table, Solid Brass Double Bed with Horse Hair Mattress, Bevelled Edged Mirror Bed Room Suite, Carpets and Rugs, E. P. Forks, Knives and Spoons, Dinner Set and a lot of Glass, etc., etc.

1 Piano (Bowen) Boston U. S. A.
1 Victrola Gramophone
1 Corona Typewriter (nearly new)

On View Saturday, 27th, Sunday, 28th, when Catalogues will be ready.

Shanghai, 24th May, 1916.

9865-M-25-28

Memorial Day

THE offices of the American Consulate-General will be closed to public business on Tuesday, May 30th, Memorial Day.

THOMAS SAMMONS,
American Consul General.

9899-M-30

PIECE GOODS—Negotiations can be opened immediately in Shanghai with a sound established firm of importers who are interested in adding these goods, and the creating of separate Department for same in conjunction with firm of English Merchants. Apply to Box 321, THE CHINA PRESS.

9896.M.28.30.31

NOTICE

THE Central Stores, Ltd., Proprietors of the Astor House, Palace and Palace Annexe Hotels, beg to announce that owing to the increase in the cost of wines, liquors etc., the Tariff of the above Hotels will be advanced accordingly, as from the 1st of June.

By order of the Directors,
HENRY E. MORTON,
Managing Director.

9898-M-28.30 to J.1

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET

Reduced Fares for Summer Months

THE passenger tariff of the Russian Volunteer Fleet's First-class Express Steamers has been reduced to:—

From Shanghai to Nagasaki.

1 Class $30.—Return $45.
2 Class $20.—Return $30.

Splendid accommodation, extra large well aired cabins and excellent cuisine.

Steamers leave Shanghai every Friday afternoon, arriving at Nagasaki Sunday daylight.

Steamers leave Nagasaki every Monday evening, arriving at Shanghai Wednesday daylight.

For further information apply to:—

M. A. MORDUCOVITCH,
Agent, 1 The Bund.

9781

Business and Official Notices

Every Single Bottle of Pure, Rich, Creamy Elephant Head Beer has our name on the Label.

—

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Sole Proprietors.

NOTICE

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: This is to certify that I sold my interest in the Charles E. Hale Co., San Francisco, Cal., August First, 1915, and have had no interest in said Company since then.

(Signed) Charles E. Hale,
51-53 Main Street,
San Francisco, Cal., U. S. A.

9905

MEMORIAL

May 30th, 1916.

MEMORIAL Day Services will be held at the Bubbling Well Cemetery on Tuesday, May 30th, 1916, at 9 o'clock a.m. All Americans and their friends are invited to be present.

Master of Ceremonies, Hon. Thomas Sammons.

PROGRAM

Opening Prayer, Rev. F.L. Hawks Pott
Music, U. S. S. Brooklyn Band
Address, Hon. C. S. Lobingier
Music, U. S. S. Brooklyn Band
Benediction, Rev. A. P. Parker
Vollies, American Company, S. V. C.
Taps, Trumpeter from U.S.S. Brooklyn

A landing force from the American Warships in port, the Flagship Band and the American Company, S. V. C., will move from the Recreation Ground at 8.30 a.m. sharp and proceed via Bubbling Well Road to the Cemetery.

S. A. Ransom, Capt., S. V. C.,
Commanding American Company,
In Charge of Arrangements.

9901.M.30

KIANGWAN RACES

3rd and 5th June, 1916

1st Saddling Bell at 2.15 p.m. daily.

ENTRANCE TICKETS: $1.00 each day.

SPECIAL TRAINS: 1.50 p.m. 2.25 p.m.

By Order,
Y. J. CHANG,
Secretary.
International Recreation Club.

9873-M-26 to J-4

"Quick Service and Efficient Service"

That's Our Motto

Why not send your car to us to be repaired? We don't delay the work and, furthermore, it is well done, for we have a Staff of Competent Mechanics, under the direction of skilled foreigners.

H. S. Honigsberg & Co.

TEL. WEST 1234

Ormerod's "Flag" Brand

LEATHER BELTING

Extensive stocks of all sizes 1" to 6"

Stocked exclusively by

ZUNG LEE & SONS

Tels. 196 & 4368 BROADWAY Tel. add. "Zunglee."

Grand Hotel Kalee, Shanghai

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL

SITUATED IN THE MOST CENTRAL PART OF THE BUSINESS DISTRICT, OPPOSITE THE MAGNIFICENT ENGLISH CATHEDRAL

130 LARGE, AIRY AND WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS

EACH WITH PRIVATE BATH ATTACHED

PASSENGER ELEVATOR

EXCELLENT ATTENDANCE AND COOKING

ALL DEPARTMENTS UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN CONTROL

THE GREAT AIM OF THE MANAGEMENT IS TO GIVE THE PUBLIC OF THE VERY BEST, BOTH IN COMFORT AND AT TABLE

Unzen Hot Springs

(NEAR NAGASAKI)

Best Summer Resort in the Far East.

YUMEI HOTEL

Charges moderate. Suitable for families.

A large and cool Dining Hall has been added.

This year being tenth anniversary of establishment of the Hotel, special consideration will be shown to visitors.

9904

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day and Night.

Telephone 3809.

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 15

MEDICAL

MRS. RIESNICK, 65 North Szechuen Road, midwife, with 25 years experience, is open to attend patients. Best references.

9869-M-26-7-8

MADAME MIZKIEWITZ. Accoucheuse of the Vienna Midwifery and Gynecological Medical School. May be consulted by ladies on all Gynecological and Midwifery matters. 13 Museum Road. Telephone 1470, Shanghai.

9660

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c-o 1-a, Peking Road, or P.D., 131, Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word Minimum Charge 40 cents

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED: Englishman, Chemist by profession, who lost a foot owing to wounds received, requires suitable employment, one connected with profession preferred, but clerical work also would be suitable. Apply to Box 317, THE CHINA PRESS.

9891-M-30

WANTED, by an experienced Chinese, a position as interpreter or translator. Nan Yang College graduate, familiar with general office routine. First class references. Apply to Box 310, THE CHINA PRESS.

9877.M.26 to J.1

EMPLOYMENT WANTED by a Britisher (married), who has a thorough knowledge of general office work, bookkeeping, and thoroughly understands the import and export market. Moderate salary, with prospects, would be preferred. Apply to Box 285, THE CHINA PRESS.

9836-M-28

A WELL-EXPERIENCED Chinese seeks employment as a market shroff or compradore. Has knowledge of all lines of export business (manufactured articles and Chinese produce) and intimate acquaintance with Chinese dealers. Good reference, if required. Apply to Box 276, THE CHINA PRESS.

9817-J-1

EXPERIENCED NURSE (British) desires situation in Shanghai. Disengaged second week in June. Apply to Box 278, THE CHINA PRESS.

9819-M-28

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED by an American firm, just starting, young man, stenographer and typist, who is capable of acting as general office assistant. Excellent chance for advancement. Apply to Box 304, THE CHINA PRESS.

9868-M-28

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, assistant capable of handling correspondence and general office work. One with knowledge of typewriters preferred. Reply, stating nationality, age, experience, salary required, etc. Apply to Box 312, THE CHINA PRESS.

9880.M.26.27.28

WANTED, a young piano player for a hotel. State salary required, nationality and references. Apply to Box 302, THE CHINA PRESS.

9863.M.25 to 31

APARTMENTS WANTED

YANGTSZEPOO or Wayside district; moderate Board and Lodging wanted by young Britisher. Apply to Box 326, THE CHINA PRESS.

HOUSES FOR SALE

NO. 46, Rue Massenet, near the French Park; containing three rooms on ground-floor, four bedrooms, three tiled bathrooms fitted with porcelain bath tubs, lavatories and flush closets, tiled kitchen and pantry, four servants' rooms, garden, tennis, etc., China Realty Company, Limited.

9656

NO. 101, Avenue Du Roi Albert; containing two large rooms on ground-floor, large hall, three bedrooms, two tiled bathrooms with porcelain tubs, lavatories, flush closets, tiled kitchen and pantry, servants' quarters, box-rooms, garden, tennis, etc. China Realty Company, Limited.

9657

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first-class real estate security. China Realty Company, Ltd.

9576.M.31

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable Rooms with full board. Good table. Centrally situated, facing the Gardens.

Front room to let

Telephone 3482 9408

WESTERN DISTRICT to let, at 61 Carter Road, exceptionally cool house; comfortably furnished bed-sitting room, facing south, large verandah, also smaller room, bathrooms attached. Garden, tennis, telephone. Tram-station. Excellent cuisine. Terms moderate.

9895

TO LET, three furnished rooms with bathrooms. Rent very moderate. Apply to Mrs. Riesnick, 65 North Szechuen Road.

9869-M-26-7-8

GERMAN boarding house; to let, two rooms with board (cheap). Table boarders. Mrs. Nielson, 328, Avenue Joffre.

9857.M.24 to 30

TO LET, two large well-furnished rooms and one small room (excellent board), 23 North Szechuen Road.

9853.M.24 to J.1

NOS. 8 and 11 Quinsan Gardens, flat facing Park, three rooms, 1 bathroom. All comforts for summer, with board.

9717-M-31

TO LET, furnished, by a German couple, two large, cheerful rooms, facing south, near French Park. Apply 67, Route Vallon.

9722-M-31

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICE of two rooms to let, with immediate occupation. Rent Tls. 30 per month, taxes and water included. Apply to Box 320, THE CHINA PRESS.

9894-M-28

TO LET, suite of offices, comprising 5 rooms and godown. Fully furnished and ready for immediate occupation. Apply to Box 297, THE CHINA PRESS.

9856.M.24 to 27

HOUSES TO LET

MOKANSHAN, for rent, moderate, a semi-detached cottage, furnished, 3 rooms, kitchen, hall, verandah and servants' quarters, 5 minutes from swimming pool. Apply to Box 325, THE CHINA PRESS.

9902-M-31

TO LET, for the months of July and August, a five-roomed furnished house, near the Hongkew Park. Supplied with all conveniences and screened throughout. For terms, Apply to Box 305, THE CHINA PRESS.

9870.M.26.27.28

NO. 65 Route Vallon, near French Park; containing three rooms on ground-floor, four bedrooms, three tiled bathrooms with porcelain tubs, lavatories and flush closets, hot water installation, tiled kitchen and pantry, four servants' rooms, garden, tennis, etc., from June 1st, House will be decorated to suit tenants. Apply at No. 75 Route Vallon. Telephone, West 169, or China Realty Co., Ltd.

9684

EDUCATIONAL

A YOUNG lady wishes to give Russian lessons. Charges moderate. Apply to Box 318, THE CHINA PRESS.

9892 M.28.30. to J.1.

AN EXPERIENCED Mandarin teacher is open to give lessons in the evening. Apply to Box 319, THE CHINA PRESS.

9893.M.31

A LADY wishing to improve piano sight reading will take hours 4 days a week at residence of teacher; four handed practice. No objection to student (lady). Write giving terms and address to Box 322, THE CHINA PRESS.

9897-M-31

LADY would like a few pupils for piano lessons. Apply to Box 308, THE CHINA PRESS.

9874 M.26.27.28

MISCELLANEOUS

ALL KINDS of Sewing Machines repaired at reasonable charges at Singer Sewing Machine Co., P474 Nanking Road. 'Phone 2736.

9844-M-28

Exchange and Mart

DELAGE FOR SALE, 10-12 h.p., 2-seater, with dickey. In excellent condition. Complete with 5 oil and gas lamps. Apply to Box 303, THE CHINA PRESS.

9878-M.26 to 31

FOR SALE, one large American fire-proof office safe, 72" × 48" × 41", weight 3,540 lbs., with combination lock and double-doors. Price reasonable. Apply to Box 295, THE CHINA PRESS.

9853.M.T.F.

FOR SALE: Winchester automatic shot-gun, 12 guage (new), with 75 shells, $70.00. Hopkins and Allen double-barrelled hammer gun, 16 guage, with 175 shells, $40.00. Colt automatic pistol, .32 calibre, unused, and 90 shells, $40.00. Hopkins and Allen .38 calibre safety police revolver, new, with 125 shells, $35.00. All the above in perfect condition, each with cleaning rods, etc. Apply to Box 313, THE CHINA PRESS.

9884.M.26.27.28

FOR SALE, newly-overhauled victoria, with new rubber tyres. Price moderate. Apply to Box 311, THE CHINA PRESS.

9879.M.26 to 31

FOR SALE; Hupmobile car. Recently overhauled; new hood and running board. Can be tried by appointment. Apply to Box 315, THE CHINA PRESS.

9888 M.27 to J.1.

WANTED, large watch-dog (female); good home offered. State price and breed. Apply to Box 314, THE CHINA PRESS.

9887-M-30

FOR SALE, a few treadle sewing machines, prices from $25 to $40. Apply to Box 292, THE CHINA PRESS.

9848.M.24 to 30

WANTED to buy, a piece of land, 10 or 15 mow or so; preferably with a house on it. Apply to Box 286, THE CHINA PRESS.

9837-J-2

FOR SALE:

One or two genuine Coventry-made Premier motor-cycles, 3½ h.p. single or 3-speed gear; highly suitable for side-car work. Also a couple of second-hand machines. All at bargain prices. Apply to Box 324, THE CHINA PRESS.

Does the Soldier Killed in Battle Surely Go to Heaven?

A Belief Sanctioned by Religious Authorities That Consoles Many Soldiers in the Present War

By the Rev. Clifton H. Levy, Ph. D.

THE colossal tragedy of the present European war, putting a strain on the minds of men such as they have never known before, has inevitably raised many questions concerning the nature of the soul and psychical phenomena.

Does the soldier killed in battle go straight to Heaven, no matter what his sins? Have there been ghostly apparitions on the battlefield? Is it true that a brave soldier, having passions of more than ordinary intensity is most likely to haunt the scene of his earthly activities?

There are thousands of good people who devoutly believe in the affirmative side of these questions. Among the men of high intellectual ability who have discussed these questions are the Rev. Dr. Reginald J. Campbell, Hall Caine, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle and Maurice Maeterlinck. They have all given credence in some degree to psychical phenomena in connection with the battlefield.

Of especial popular interest is the question raised in England, "Does the soldier killed in battle go straight to Heaven, no matter what his sins?"

Is it conceivable that a man who has perhaps led a disreputable life for twenty years, stealing, drinking, beating his wife or committing other offences against society, shall for a few days or hours of bravery and patriotism be carried straight to eternal happiness?

If he had stayed safely at home, if there had been no war, if he had survived the war, if he had been physically unfit for military service, he would have remained an ordinary sinner and perhaps have come to a bad end. The mere accidents of war and a violent death insure him eternal happiness.

On behalf of the dead soldier it must be remembered that he has made the greatest possible sacrifice a man can make—he has given his life for others. That is why religious authorities and common people are generally inclined to think he must surely go to Heaven, in spite of all other considerations.

The Rev. Dr. Reginald J. Campbell, the most popular preacher in England, and also one of the most thoughtful, has practically expressed the opinion that the soldier would go to Heaven in any case. He relates how a soldier, who had evidently led a rather turbulent life, asked him:

"Sir, somebody has been saying in England that a man who dies for his country goes straight to Heaven, whatever his life may have been beforehand. Do you think it is true that if a chap has been a bit rackety, and yet gives his life in this way, he will be all right on the other side, or will he have to go to hell?"

The Rev. Dr. Campbell answered by asking the soldier what he would do in God's place. The soldier said: "I would give him a chance." The clergyman then told him that that was the reasonable view.

It is interesting to note here that one of the best pictures produced by the war deals with this subject. It shows Jesus appearing on the battlefield above the body of a dead French soldier and saying, "Come unto Me." This painting is by C. Arnold Slade, the American artist, and was exhibited at the Philadelphia Art Club.

The Rev. Dr. Campbell has made a most startling assertion concerning psychical phenomena on the battlefield. He has declared that many soldiers who have been killed during the present war have communicated with their friends and comrades after death.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, in a recent article on some remarkable psychical experiences of his own, has given a theory why a vigorous young person, such as a soldier, is more likely to make a ghostly apparition than another man. He says:

"I volunteered once to sleep in a haunted house at Charmouth, in Dorchester. Two other investigators went with me. * * *

"In the middle of the night a fearsome uproar broke out. It was not an accidental creaking of wood or anything of that sort, but a deafening row. We had all doors open, so we rushed at once into the kitchen, from which the sound had surely come. There was nothing there—doors were all locked, windows barred and threads unbroken. Podmore took away the light and pretended that we had both returned to our sitting room, while I waited in the dark in the hope of a return of the disturbance. None came, or ever did come. What occasioned it we never knew. It was of the same character as all the other disturbances we had read about, but shorter in time.

"In this case there was a sequel to the story. Some years later the house was burned down, which may or may not have had a bearing upon the sprite which seemed to haunt it, but a more suggestive thing is that the skeleton of a child about ten years old was dug up in the garden. This I give on the authority of a relation of the family who were so plagued. The suggestion was that the child had been done to death there, and that the subsequent phenomena of which we had one small sample were in some way a sequence to this tragedy.

"There is a theory that a young life cut short in sudden and unnatural fashion may leave, as it were, a store of unused vitality, which may be put to strange uses. But here again we are drifting into regions which are stranger than fiction. The unknown and the marvelous press upon us from all sides. They loom above us and around us in undefined and fluctuating shapes, some dark, some shimmering, but all warning us of the limitations of what we call matter, and of the need for spirituality if we are to keep in touch with the true inner facts of life."

"Come Unto Me"—A Remarkable Painting Showing the Saviour Receiving the Soul of a Dead French Soldier on the Battlefield.
Copyright by C. Arnold Slade. Photo by Chappel Studio, Philadelphia.

READ It Here Now—Then SEE It All in Moving Pictures

The Exploits of Elaine

A DETECTIVE NOVEL AND A MOTION PICTURE DRAMA

Presented by THE CHINA PRESS, in Collaboration with the Famous Pathe Players

Introducing Miss Pearl White, Arnold Daly and "Craig Kennedy"

The Famous Scientific Detective of Fiction

Written by Arthur B. Reeve

The Well-Known Novelist and the Creator of the "Craig Kennedy" Stories

Dramatized Into a Photo-Play by Chas. Goddard

Author of "The Perils of Pauline"

Synopsis of Previous Chapters

THE New York police are mystified by a series of murders of prominent men. The latest victim of the mysterious assassin is Taylor Dodge the insurance president. His daughter, Elaine, employs Craig Kennedy, the famous scientific detective, to try and unravel the mystery. One of the criminals steals into Elaine's room at night, puts her under the influence of the twilight sleep drug and forces her to write a letter dismissing Kennedy. This trick fails. Later Kennedy learns of a daring robbery planned by the conspirators. In an effort to trap them Elaine is at the point of death when Kennedy accidentally discovers her plight and saves her. In retaliation the criminals make a desperate attempt to kill Kennedy by erecting an ingenious death-trap in his apartment. They then administer a peculiar poison to Elaine accomplishing this by a remarkable untilization of the wall paper in her room. The poison plot miscarries. But the criminals are persistent. One of them is seriously wounded by Elaine, and she is forced to submit to the transfusion of blood operation to save the scoundrel's life. Help reaches her before this experiment becomes dangerous. Enraged at their constant defeats, the conspirators employ two notorious women of the underworld to lure Kennedy and Elaine to their destruction. Kennedy's scientific knowledge proves too much for the assassins. He employs a vocophone in a queer manner its uncanny work at a critical moment upsetting a carefully laid plan to abduct Elaine. The criminals introduce the death ray and puzzle Kennedy; but he soon counteracts its destructive influence. Elaine is trapped and left to die in a sewer chamber, where Kennedy finds her, and with the aid of his electric marvel he revives her, after medical science had failed. A wrist watch, with a poisoned needle, is the next instrument employed by the criminals to destroy Elaine; the quick with of the detective baffles the plot. Chinese criminals interfere with the work of the Clutching Hand. They play a shrewd trick on Elaine and make her believe she has committed murder. They prey upon her alarm and demand blackmail.

CHAPTER XIII.

ELAINE was seated in the drawing room with Aunt Josephine one afternoon when her lawyer, Perry Bennett dropped in unexpectedly.

No sooner were Elaine and Bennett alone than Elaine, turning to him, exclaimed impulsively, "I'm so glad you have come. I have been longing to see you and to tell you about a strange dream I have had."

Leaning back in her chair and gazing before her tremulously, Elaine continued: "Last night I dreamed that father came to me and told me that if I would give up Kennedy and put my trust in you I would find the clutching Hand. I don't know what to think of it."

Bennett, who had been listening intently remained silent for a few moments. Then putting down his tea cup, he moved over nearer to Elaine and bent over her.

"Elaine," he said in a low tone, his remarkable eyes looking straight into her own, "you must know that I love you. Then give me the right to protect you. It was your father's dearest wish, I believe, that we should marry. Let me share your dangers and I swear that sooner or later there will be an end to the Clutching Hand. Give me your answer Elaine," he urged, "and make me the happiest man in all the world."

"Wait a little while—until tomorrow," she replied finally, as if overcome by the recollection of her weird dream and the unexpected sequel of his proposal.

An instant later Aunt Josephine returned. Elaine, unstrung by what had happened, excused herself and went into the library.

I was chatting with Craig in his laboratory, and, at the same time, was watching him in his experimental work. Just as a call came on the telephone he was pouring some nitrohydrochloric acid into a test tube to complete a reaction.

The telephone tinkled and he laid down the bottle of acid on his desk, while he moved a few steps to answer the call.

"Yes, this is Mr. Kennedy," I heard Craig say.

I moved over toward him and whispered eagerly, "Is there anything new?"

A little impatient at being interrupted, Kennedy waved me off. It occurred to me that he might need a pad and pencil to make a note of some information and I reached over the desk for them.

As I did so my arm inadvertently struck the bottle of acid, knocking it over on the top of the desk. Its contents streamed out saturating the telephone wires before I could prevent it. In trying to right the bottle my hand came in contact with the acid, which burned like liquid fire, and I cried out in pain.

Craig hastily laid down the receiver, seized me and rushed me to the back of the laboratory, where he drenched my hand with a neutralizing liquid.

He bound up the wounds caused by the acid, which proved to be slight, after all, and then returned to the telephone.

To his evident annoyance he discovered that the acid had burned through the wires and cut off all connection.

Though I did not know it, my hand was, in a sense at least, the hand of fate.

At the other end of the line Elaine was listening impatiently for a response to her first eager words of inquiry. She was astounded to find, at last, that Kennedy had apparently left the telephone without any explanation or apology.

"Why—he rang off," she exclaimed angrily to herself, as she hung up the receiver and left the room.

In the center of a devious and winding way quite unknown to all except those who knew the innermost secrets of the Chinese quarter and even unknown to the police, there was a dingy tenement house, apparently inhabited by hard working Chinamen, but in reality the headquarters of the notorious devil worshippers, a sect of satanists, branded even in the Celestial Empire.

The room in which the uncanny rites of the devil worshippers were conducted was a large apartment decorated in Chinese style, with highly colored portraits of some of the devil deities and costly silken hangings. Beside a large dais depended a huge Chinese going.

On the dais itself stood, or rather sat, an ugly looking figure covered with some sort of metallic plating. It almost seemed to be the mummy of a Chinaman covered with gold leaf. It was thin and shrunken, almost entirely nude, but with a scant drapery of a long Chinese robe hanging from its shoulders.

Into this room came Long Sin attired in an elaborate silken robe. He advanced and kowtowed before the dais with its strange figure, and laid down an offering before it, consisting of punk sticks, little dishes of Chinese cakes, rice, a jar of oil and some cooked chicken and pork. Then he bowed and kowtowed again.

A few moments later, Long Sin, who had been bowing before the metallic figure in deepest reverence, suddenly sprang to his feet. His glazed eye and excited manner indicated that he had received a message from the lips of the strange idol.

Long Sin struck several blows on the resounding gong and then raised his voice in solemn tones.

"Ksing Chau, the Terrible, demands a consort. She is to be foreign—fair of face and with golden hair."

At the same time, in a room of the adjoining house, the Clutching Hand himself was busily engaged in making the most elaborate preparations for some nefarious scheme which his fertile mind had evolved.

The room had been fitted up as a medium's seance parlor, with black hangings on the walls, while at one side there was a square cabinet of black cloth, with a mandolin lying before it.

Clutching Hand gazed about the room, now and then giving an order or two to make more effective the setting for the purpose which he had in mind.

Finally he nodded in approval and stepped over to the fireplace where logs were burning brightly in a grate.

Pressing a spring in the mantelpiece, the master criminal effected an instant transformation. The logs in the fireplace, still burning, disappeared immediately through the bottom of the brick tiling and a metal sheet covered them. An aperture opened at the back, as if by magic.

Through this opening Clutching Hand made his way quickly and disappeared.

Emerging on the other side of the peculiar fireplace, Clutching Hand pushed aside a curtain which barred the way and looked into the Chinese temple, taking up a position behind the metallic figure on the dais.

The Chinamen had by this time finished their devotions, if such they might be called, and the last one was leaving, while Long Sin stood alone on the dais.

The noise of the departing satanists had scarcely died away when Clutching Hand stepped out.

"Follow me," he ordered hoarsely, seizing Long Sin by the arm and leading him away.

They passed through the passageway of the fireplace and, having entered the seance room, Clutching Hand began briefly explaining the purpose of the preparations that had been made. Long Sin wagged his head in voluble approval.

As Clutching Hand finished, the Chinaman turned to the hard-faced woman who was to act the part of medium and added some directions to those Clutching Hand had already given.

Elaine was standing in the library gazing sadly at Kennedy's portrait, thinking over recent events and above all the rebuff over the telephone which she supposed she had received.

A moment later Jennings entered with a card on a salver. Elaine took it and saw with surprise the name of her caller:

MADAME SAVETSKY,
Medium.

Beneath the engraved name were the words written in ink: "I have a message from the spirit of your father."

"Yes, I will see her," cried Elaine eagerly, in response to the butler's inquiry.

She followed Jennings into the adjoining room and there found herself face to face with the hard-featured woman who had only a few moments before left the Clutching Hand.

Elaine looked rather than spoke her inquiry.

"Your father, my dear," purred the medium, with a great pretence of suppressed excitement, "appeared to me the other night from the spirit world. I was in a trance and he asked me to deliver a message to you."

"What was the message?" asked Elaine breathlessly, now aroused to intense interest.

"I must go into a trance again to get it," replied the insinuating Savetsky, "and if you like I can try it at once, provided we can be left alone long enough."

"Please—don't wait," urged Elaine, pulling the portieres of the doors closer, as if that might insure privacy.

Suddenly the curtains were pulled aside and Aunt Josephine and Bennett, who had just come in, entered.

"I can do nothing here," explained Savetsky, starting up and looking about severely. "You must come to my seance chamber where we shall not be interrupted."

"What's all this, Elaine?" demanded Aunt Josephine.

Hurriedly Elaine poured forth to her aunt and Bennett the story of the medium's visit and the promised message from her father in the other world.

Aunt Josephine, who was not one easily to be imposed on, strongly objected to Elaine's proposal to accompany Savetsky to the seance chamber, but Elaine would not be denied. She pleaded with her aunt, urging that she be allowed to go.

"It might be safe for Elaine to go," Bennett finally suggested to Aunt Josephine, "if you and I accompanied her."

All this time the medium was listening closely to the conversation. Elaine looked at her inquiringly With a shrug, she indicated that she had no objection to having Elaine escorted to the parlor by her friends.

A few moments later, in the Dodge car, Elaine, the medium and her two escorts started for the Chinese quarters.

At the house the medium opened the door with her key and ushered in her three visitors.

Entering the room the medium at once prepared for the seance by pulling down the window shades. Then she seated herself in a chair beside the cabinet and appeared to fall off slowly into a trance.

The room itself was dimly lighted, and the curtains of the cabinet seemed, in the obscurity to sway back and forth as if stirred by some ghostly breeze.

Suddenly an indistinct face was seen to be peering through the black curtains, as it were.

At last a voice, deep, sepulchral, was heard in slow and solmn tones.

"I am Eeko—the spirit of Taylor Dodge. I will give no message until one named Josephine leaves the room."

No sooner had the words been uttered than the medium came writhing out of her trance.

"What happened?" she asked, looking at Elaine.

Elaine reported the spirit's words.

"We can get nothing if your Aunt stays here," Savetsky added, insisting that Aunt Josephine must go. "Your father cannot speak while she is present."

Aunt Josephine, annoyed at what she had heard, indignantly refused to go and was deaf to all Elaine's pleadings.

"I think it will be all right," finally acquiesced Bennett, seeing how bent Elaine was on securing the message. "I'll stay and protect her."

Aunt Josephine finally agreed. "Very well, then," she protested, marching out of the room in a high state of indignation.

She had scarcely left the house, however, when she began to suspect that all was not as it ought to be. In fact, the idea had no sooner occured to her than she decided to call on Kennedy and she ordered the chauffeur to take her as quickly as possible to the laboratory.

Kennedy had not been in the laboratory all the day after my experience with the acid, and I was impatiently awaiting his arrival. At last there came a knock at the door and I opened it hurriedly. There was a messenger boy who handed me a note. I tore it open. It was from Kennedy and read:

"I shall probably be away for two or three days. Call up Elaine and tell her to beware of a certain Madame Savetsky."

It was still puzzling over the note and was just about to call up Elaine when the speaking tube was blown and to my surprise I found that it was Aunt Josephine who had called.

"Where is Mr. Kennedy?" she asked, greatly agitated.

"He has gone away for a few days," I replied blankly. "It there anything I can do?"

She was very excited and hastily related what had happened at the parlor of the medium.

"What was her name?" I asked anxiously.

"Madame Savetsky," she replied, to my surprise.

Astounded, I picked up Craig's note from the desk and handed it to her without a word. She read it with breathless eagerness.

"Come back there with me, please," she begged, almost frantic with fear now. "Something terrible may have happened."

Aunt Josephine had hardly left Savetsky when the trance was resumed, and in a few minutes there came all sorts of supernatural manifestations. The table beside Elaine began to turn and articles on it dropped on the floor. Violent rappings followed in various parts of the room. Both Elaine and Bennett, who sat together in silence, were much impressed by the marvelous phenomena—not being able to see in the darkness the concealed wires that made them possible.

Suddenly, from the mysterious shadows of the cabinet, there appeared the spirit of Long Sin, whose death Elaine still believed she had caused when Adventuress Mary had lured her to the apartment.

Then a dim, ghostly figure, apparently that of Long Sin, appeared. The face was horribly distorted. It seemed to breathe the very odor of the grave.

With arms outstretched the figure glided from the cabinet and approached Elaine. She shrank back further in fright, too horrified even to scream.

At the same moment, the medium drew a vapor pistol from her dress, and as the ghost of Long Sin leaped at Elaine Savetsky darted forward and shot a stream of vapor full in Bennett's face.

Bennet dropped unconscious, the lights in the darkened room flashed up, and several of the men of the Clutching Hand rushed in.

Quickly the fireplace was turned on its cleverly constructed hinges, revealing the hidden passage.

Before any effective resistance could be made, Elaine and Bennett were hustled through the passage, securely bound, and placed on a divan in a curtained chamber back of the altar of the devil worshippers.

It was at that moment that I, little dreaming of what had taken place, arrived with Aunt Josephine at the house of the medium.

She answered my ring and admitted us. To our surprise, the seance room was empty.

"Where is the young lady who was here?" I asked.

"Miss Dodge and the gentleman just left a few minutes ago," the medium explained, as we looked about.

She seemed eager to satisfy us that Elaine was not there. Apparently there was no excuse for disputing her word, but, as we turned to leave, I happened to notice a torn handkerchief lying on the floor. It flashed over me that perhaps it might afford a clue.

As I passed it I purposely dropped my hat over it and picked up the hat, securing the handkerchief without attracting Savetsky's attention.

Aunt Josephine was keen now for returning home to find out whether Elaine was there or not. No sooner had she entered the car and driven off than I examined the handkerchief. It was torn, as if it had been crushed in the hand during a struggle and wrenched away. I looked closer. In the corner was the initial "E."

That was enough. Without losing another precious moment, I hurried around to the nearest police station, where I happened to be known, having had several assignments for the "Star" in that part of the city, and gave an alarm.

The sergeant detailed several roundsmen and a man in plain clothes, and together we returned to the house, laying a careful plan to surround it secretly, while the plain clothes man and I obtained admittance.

Meanwhile the Chinese devil worshippers had again gathered in their cursed temple, and Long Sin, in his priestly robe, appeared on the dais.

The worshippers kowtowed reverently to him, while at the back again stood the aged Chinaman, patiently turning his prayer wheel.

Two braziers, or smoke pots, had been placed on the dais, one of which Long Sin touched with a stick, causing it to burst out into dense fumes.

Standing before them, he chanted in nasal tones: "The white consort of the great Ksing Chau has been found. It is his will that she now be made his."

As he finished intoning the message Long Sin signalled to two young Chinamen to go into an anteroom. A moment later they returned with Elaine.

They carried her up to the dais, and now Long Sin faced her and sternly ordered her to kowtow to the gruesome metallic figure.

She refused, but instantly the Chinamen seized her arm and twisted it until they had compelled her to fall to her knees.

Having forced her to kowtow, Long Sin turned to the assembled devil dancers.

"With magic and rare drugs," he chanted, "she shall be made to pass beyond, and her body encased in precious gold shall be the consort of Ksing Chau—forever and ever."

He made another sign and several pots and braziers were brought out and placed on the dais beside Elaine. She was by this time completely overcome by the horror of the situation. There was apparently no escape.

"Hold her," ordered Lond Sin in guttural Chinese to the two attendants, as he approached her.

Long Sin held in his hand a small, profusely decorated pot from which smoke was escaping. As he approached he passed this receptacle under her nose once, twice, three times.

Gradually Elaine fell into unconsciousness.

While Elaine was facing death in the power of the devil worshippers, I had reached the house of Savetsky, next door, with the police, and the place had been quietly surrounded.

With the plain-clothes men, a daring and intelligent fellow, I went to the door and rang the bell.

"What can I do for you?" asked the medium, admitting us.

"My friend, here," I parleyed, "is in great business trouble. Can your controlling spirit give him advice?"

"I'm sorry," she remarked merely, "but I'm afraid my control is weak and cannot work today."

She took a step toward the door, motioning us to leave. Neither of us paid any attention to that hint, but remained seated as we had been before.

Evidently her suspicions had been fully confirmed by our actions. We tried to argue with her to gain time. But it was of no use.

Almost before I knew what she was doing, she made a dash for something in the corner of the room. It was time for open action, and I seized her quickly.

My detective was on his feet in an instant.

"I'll take care of her," he ground out, seized her wrists in his vise-like grip. "You give the signal."

I rushed to the window, threw up the shade and opened the sash, waving our preconcerted sign and turning again toward the room.

With a sudden accession of desperate strength, Savetsky broke away from the plain-clothes man and again attempted to get at something concealed on the wall. I had turned just in time to fling myself between her and whatever object she had in mind.

As the detective took her again and twisted her arm until she cried out in pain I hastily investigated the wall. She had evidently been attempting to press a button that rang a concealed bell.

Elaine, now completely unconscious, was being held by the Chinamen, while her arm was smeared with sticky black material from the cauldron by Long Sin. As the high priest of Satan worked, the devil worshippers kowtowed obediently.

Suddenly the aged Chinaman with the prayer wheel stopped his incessant, impious turning, and, rising, held up his hand as if to command attention.

"This is nonsense," he cried in a loud tone. "Why should our great Ksing Chau desire a white devil? I, a great-grandfather, demand to know."

Shaking with rage, Long Sin ordered the intruder off the dais. But the aged devotee defused to go.

"Throw him out," he ordered his attendants.

For answer, as the two young Chinamen approached, the old Chinaman threw them down to the floor with a quick jujitsu movement. His strength seemed miraculous for so aged a man.

Furious now beyond expression, Long Sin stepped forward himself. He seized the beard and queue of the intruder. To his utter amazement, they came off!

It was Kennedy.

With his automatic drawn, before the astounded devil dancers could recover themselves, Craig stood at bay.

Long Sin leaped behind the big gong. As the Chinamen rushed forward to seize him, Kennedy shot the leader of Long Sin's attendants and struck down the other with a blow. The rush was checked for the moment. But the odds were fearful.

Kennedy seized Elaine's yielding body and pushing back the curtains to the ante room, succeeded in gaining it and locking the door into the main temple.

Bennett was still lying on the floor tightly bound. With a few deft cuts with a Chinese knife which he had picked up. Kennedy released him.

At the same time Chinamen were trying to batter down the door, Kennedy's last bulwark. It was swaying under their repeated blows.

Kennedy rushed to the door and fired through it at random to check the attack for a few moments.

While Kennedy was thus besieged by the devil worshippers in the anteroom, several policemen and detectives gathered in the seance room with us, next door, where Savetsky was held—a defiant and mute prisoner. I had discovered the bell, and, taking that as a guide. I started to trace the course of a wire which ran alongside the wall, feeling certain that it would give me a clue to some adjoining room to which Elaine might possibly have been taken.

To the fireplace I traced the bell, and, in pulling on a wire, I luckily pressed a secret spring. To my amazement the whole fireplace swung out of sight and disclosed a secret passageway.

To my utter amazement, I recognized Kennedy's voice.

In the first onslaught Craig shot one Chinaman dead, then closed with the others, slashing right and left with the Chinese knife he had picked up.

Finally, Long Sin, seizing a large wall hanging, leaped upon Kennedy from the back and threw it over his head, almost suffocating him.

It was just as the Chinese were about to overpower him that I led the police and detectives through the passageway of the fireplace.

It was a glorious fight that followed. But Long Sin and his Chinamen were no match for the police, and were soon completely routed, the police striking furiously in all directions and clearing the room.

Instantly Kennedy thought of the fair object of all this melee. He rushed to the divan on which he had placed Elaine.

She was slowly returning to consciousness.

As she slowly opened her eyes for an instant, she gazed at Craig, then at Bennett. Still not comprehending just what had happened, she gave her hand to Bennett. Bennett lifted her to her feet and slowly assisted her as she tried to walk away.

Kennedy watched them, more stupefied than if he had been struck on the head by Long Sin.

Police and detectives were now taking the captured Chinamen away, as Bennett, h's arm about Elaine, led her gently out.

A young detective had slipped the bracelets over Long Sin's wrist, and I was standing beside him.

Kennedy, in a daze at the sight of Elaine and Bennett, passed us, scarcely noticing who we were.

As Craig collected his scattered forces Long Sin motioned to him, as if he had a message to deliver.

Kennedy frowned suspiciously. He was about to turn away when the Chinaman began pleading earnestly for a chance to say a few words.

"Step aside for a moment, you fellows, won't you, please," he asked. "I will hear what you have to say, Long Sin."

"What is it?" prompted Craig, seeing that at last they were all alone.

"Swear that I will go free and not suffer," he whispered, "and I will betray the great Clutching Hand."

Kennedy studied the Chinaman keenly for a moment. Then, seemingly satisfied with the scrutiny, he nodded slowly assent.

As Craig did so, I saw Long Sin lean over and whisper into Kennedy's ear.

Craig started back in horror and surprise.

The Devil Worshippers Attempt to Offer Elaine as a Sacrifice to Their Deity

TSINGTAO BEER

Brewed by

THE ONLY BRITISH BREWERY

in the Far East

			Per Case.
Lager Beer	48	Quarts	$11.00
do.	72	Pints	11.50
Pilsener Beer	48	Quarts	12.50
do.	72	Pints	13.00

J. C. THOMSON,
Acting Agent, Anglo-German Brewery Co., Ltd., 4b, Peking Road.
Tel. 1651.

SELLING AGENTS:

Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co.

4, FOOCHOW ROAD. 'PHONE 16.

The Exploits of Elaine

A DETECTIVE NOVEL AND A MOTION PICTURE DRAMA

CHAPTER XIV.

PACING up and down his den in the heart of Chinatown, Long Sin was thinking over his bargain with Kennedy to betray the infamous Clutching Hand.

At length he seated himself at a teakwood table, still deliberating over the promise he had been forced to make to Kennedy. He sat for some moments, deeply absorbed in thought.

Suddenly an idea seemed to strike him. Lifting a little hammer, he struck a Chinese gong on the table at his side. At the same time he leaned over and turned a knob at the side of a large roll-top desk.

A few seconds later a sort of hatchway, covered by a rug on the floor, in one corner of the room, was slowly lifted and Long Sin's secretary, a pale, cadaverous Chinaman, appeared from below. He stepped noiselessly into the room and shuffled across to Long Sin.

Long Sin scowled, as though something had interfered with his own plans, but tore open the envelope without a word, spreading out on his lap the sheet of paper it contained.

The letter bore a typewritten message, all in capitals, which read:

"BE AT HEADQUARTERS AT 12. DESTROY THIS IMMEDIATELY."

At the bottom of the note appeared the sinister signature of the Clutching Hand.

Bowing low again, the secretary shuffled across and down again through the hatchway, closing the door as he descended.

A few moments later, with a malignant chuckle, Long Sin rose slowly and left the room.

Meanwhile the master criminal was busily engaged in putting the finishing touches to a final scheme of fiendish ingenuity for the absolute destruction of Craig Kennedy.

He had been at work in a small room, fitted up as a sort of laboratory, in the mysterious house which now served as his headquarters.

Clutching Hand, at a bench in one corner, had just completed an infernal machine of diabolical cunning, and was wrapping it carefully in paper to make an innocent package.

He was interrupted by a knock at the door. Laying down the bomb he went to answer the summons with a stealthy movement. There stood Long Sin, who had disguised himself as a Chinese laundryman.

No time was wasted in useless formalties.

"This is a bomb," he went on, pointing to the package. "Carry it carefully. On no account let it slip, or you are a dead man. It must be in Kennedy's laboratory before night. Understand? Can you arrange it?"

Long Sin glanced at the dangerous package, then with an impassive look, replied, "Have no fear. I can do it. It will be in the laboratory within an hour. Trust me."

In Kennedy's laboratory I was watching Craig make some experiments with a new X-ray apparatus which had just arrived, occasionally looking through the fluoroscope when he was examining some unusually interesting object.

We were oblivious to the passage of time, and only a call over our speaking tube diverted our attention.

I opened the door and a few seconds later Long Sin himself entered.

Kennedy looked up inquiringly as the Chinaman approached, holding out a package which he carried.

"A bomb," he said, in the most matter-of-fact way. "I promised to have it placed in your laboratory before night."

The placid air with which the grotesque-looking Chinaman imparted this astounding information was in itself preposterous. His actions and words as he laid the package down gingerly on the laboratory table indicated that he was telling the truth.

Hastily I filled a pail with water and brought it to Kennedy.

"If it is really a bomb," I remarked, "why not put the thing out of commission?"

"No, no, Walter," he cried quickly, shaking his head. "If it's a chemical bomb, the water might be just the thing to make the chemicals run together and set it off.

He took the bomb and carefully placed it under the wonderful rays, then with the fluoroscope over his eyes studied the shadow cast by the rays on its sensitive screen. For several minutes he continued safely studying it from every angle, until he thoroughly understood it. "It's a bomb, sure enough," Craig exclaimed, looking up from it at last to me. "It's timed by an ingenious and noiseless little piece of clockwork, in there, too. And it's powerful enough to blow us all, the laboratory included, to kingdom come."

As he spoke, and before I could remonstrate with him, he took the infernal machine and placed it on a table where he set to work on the most delicate and dangerous piece of dissection of which I have ever heard.

Carefully unwrapping the bomb and unscrewing one part while he held another firm, he finally took out of it a bottle of liquid and some powder. Then he placed a few grains of the powder on a dish and dropped on it a drop or two of the liquid. There was a bright flash as the powder ignited instantly.

"Just what I expected," commented Kennedy with a nod, as he examined the clever workmanship of the bomb.

One thing that interested him was that part of the contents had been wrapped in paper to keep them in place. This paper he was now carefully examining with a microscope.

As nearly as I could make it out, the paper contained part of a typewritten chemical formula, which read:

TINCTURE OF IODINE
THREE PARTS OF——

He loked up from his study of the microscope to Long Sin.

"Tell me just how it happened that you got this bomb," he asked.

Without hesitation the Chinaman recited the circumstances, beginning with the note by which he had been summoned.

Long Sin reached into his pocket and produced the note itself, which he had not burned.

As Craig studied the typewritten message from the Clutching Hand I could see that he was growing more and more excited.

"At last he has given us something typewritten," he exclaimed. "To most people, I suppose, it means that typewriting is the best way to conceal identity. But there are a thousand and one ways of identifying typewriting. Clutching Hand knew that. That was why he was so careful to order this note destroyed.

He was placing one piece of typewriting after another under the lens, scrutinizing each letter closely.

"Look, Walter," he remarked at length, taking a fine tipped pencil and pointing at the distinguishing marks as he talked. "You will notice that all the 'T's' in this note are battered and faint as well as a trifle out of alignment. Now I will place the paper from the bomb under the microscope and you will also see that the 'T's in the scrap of formula have exactly the same appearance. That indicates without the possibility of a doubt, taken in connection with a score of other peculiarities in the letters which I could pick out, that both these were written on the same typewriter. I have selected the 'T's' because it is the most marked."

I strained my eyes to look. Sure enough, Kennedy was right. There was that unmistakable identity between the T's in the formula and the note.

Kennedy had been gazing at the floor, his face puckered in thought as I looked. Suddenly he clapped his hands together, as if he had made a great discovery.

"I've struck it!" he exclaimed, jumping up. "I was wondering where I had seen typewriting that reminds me of this. Walter, get on your coat and hat. We are on the right trail at last."

Aunt Josephine was in the library, knitting, when the butler, Jennings, announced us. We were admitted at once, for Aunt Josephine had never quite understood what was the trouble between Elaine and Craig, and had a high regard for him.

"Where is—Miss Dodge?" inquired Kennedy, with suppressed excitement, as we entered.

"I think she's out shopping, and I don't know just when she will be back," answered Aunt Josephine, with some surprise. "Why? Is it anything important—any news?"

"Very important," returned Kennedy excitedly. "I think I have the best clue yet. Only—it will be necessary to look through some of the household correspondence immediately to see whether there are certain letters. I wouldn't be surprised if she had some—perhaps not very personal—but I must see them."

Aunt Josephine seemed nonplussed at first. I thought she was going to refuse to allow Craig to proceed. But finally she assented.

Kennedy lost no time. He went to a desk where Elaine generally sat, and quickly took out several typewritten letters. One after another he examined them closely, rejecting one after another, until finally he came to one that seemed to interest him.

He separated it from the rest and fell to studying it, comparing it with the paper from the bomb and the note which Long Sin had received from the Clutching Hand. Then he folded the letter so that both the signature and the address could not be read by us.

A portion of the letter I recall read something like this:

"This is his contention: Whereas, TRUTH is the only goal and MATTER is non-existent"——

A glance at the typewriting was sufficient to show me that Kennedy had, indeed, made an important discovery. The writing of the letter which he had just found in Elaine's desk corresponded in every respect with that in the Clutching Hand note and that on the bomb formula. In each instance there were the same faintness, the same crooked alignment, the same battered appearance of all the letter T's.

We stared at each other, almost too dazed to speak.

At that moment we were startled by the sudden appearance of Elaine herself, who had come in unexpectedly from her shopping expedition.

She entered the room, carrying in her arms a huge bunch of roses, which she had evidently just received. Her face was half buried in the fragrant blossoms, but was fairer than even they in their selected elegance.

The moment she saw Craig, however, she stopped short with a look of great surprise. Kennedy, on his part, who was seated at the desk still tracing out the similarities of the letters, stood up, half hesitating what to say. He bowed, and she returned his salutation with a very cool nod.

"I beg pardon, Miss Dodge," he said, "but a matter has just come up which necessitated merely a cursory examination of some purely formal letters which might have an important bearing on the discovery of the Clutching Hand. Your aunt had no idea where you were, nor of when you might return, and the absolute necessity for haste in such an important matter is my only excuse for examing a few minor letters without first obtaining your permission."

She said nothing. At another time such an explanation would have been instantly accepted. Now, however, it was different.

Kennedy read the look on her face and an instant later turned to Aunt Josephine and myself.

"I would very much appreciate a chance to say a few words to Miss Dodge alone," he intimated. "I have had no such opportunity for some time. If you would be so kind as to leave us in the libarary—for a few minutes"——

He did not finish the sentence. Aunt Josephine had already begun to withdraw and I followed.

He cleared his throat, the obvious manner of covering up his emotion.

"Elaine," he said at length, dropping the recent return to "Miss Dodge," for the moment, "Elaine, is there any truth in this morning's newspaper report of—of you?"

She had dropped her eyes. But he persisted, taking a newspaper clipping from his pocket and handing it to her.

Her hand trembled as she glanced over the item:

Society Notes

Dame Rumor is connecting the name of Miss Elaine Dodge, the heiress, with that of Perry Bennett, the famous young lawyer. The announcement of an engagement between them at any time would not surprise.

Elaine read no further. She handed back the clipping to Kennedy. As her eyes met his she noticed his expression of deep concern, and hesitated with the reply she had evidently been just about to make.

Kennedy said nothing, but his eyes continued to study her face.

He suppressed his feeling with a great effort, then, without a word, bowed and left the room.

"Walter!" he exclaimed as he rejoined us in the drawing room, where I was chatting with Aunt Josephine, "we must be off again. The trail follows still further."

I rose and, much to the increased mystification of Aunt Josephine, we left the house.

An hour or so later, Elaine, whose mind was now in a whirl from what had happened, decided to make a call on her lawyer and the confidant of her father, Perry Bennett.

Two or three clerks were in the outer office when she arrived, but the office boy, laying down a dime novel, rose to meet her and informed her that Mr. Bennett was alone.

As Elaine entered his private office, Bennett rose to great her effusively and they exchanged a few words.

Bennett led the conversation around until he found an opportunity to make a tactful allusion to the report of their engagement in the morning papers.

He had leaned over, and now attempted to take her hand. She withdrew it, however. There was something about his touch which, try as she might, she could not like. Was it were prejudice or was it her keen woman's intuition?

Bennett looked at her a moment, suppressing a momentary flash of anger that had reddened his face, and controlled himself as if by a superhuman effort.

"I believe you really love that man Kennedy," he exclaimed in a tone that was almost a hiss. "But I tell you, Elaine, he is all bluff. Why, he has been after that Clutching Hand now for three months—and what has he accomplished? Nothing!"

While Elaine and Bennett were talking Kennedy and I had entered the office.

Craig stopped the boy who was about to announce us and asked for Bennett's secretary instead, much to my astonishment.

The boy merely indicated the door of one of the other private offices, and we entered.

We found the secretary hard at work at the typewriter, copying a legal document. Without a word Kennedy at once locked the door.

The secretary rose in surprise, but Craig paid no attention to him. Instead he calmly walked over to the machine and began to examine it.

"Might I ask"—began the secretary.

"You keep quiet, ordered Kennedy, with a nod to me to watch the fellow. "You are under arrest—and the less you say the better for you."

I shall never forget the look that crossed the secretary's face. Was it the surprise of an innocent man?

Taking the man's place at the machine Kennedy removed the legal paper that was in it and put in a few sheet. Then he tapped out as we watched.

BE AT HEADQUARTERS AT 12. DESTROY THIS IMMEDIATELY.
TINCTURE OF IODINE
THREE PARTS OF—

This is his contention—whereas TRUTH is the only goal and MATTER is non-existent—

I bent over, and together we compared the T's with those in the Clutching Hand letter, the paper from the bomb and the letter which Craig had taken from Elaine's desk.

As Craig pointed out the resemblance with a pencil my amazement gradually changed into comprehension and comprehension into conviction. The meaning of it all began to dawn on me.

While we were locked in the secretary's office Bennett and Elaine were continuing their chat on various social topics. Suddenly, however, with a glance at the clock, Bennett told Elaine that he had an important letter to dictate and that it must go off at once.

She said that she would excuse him a few minutes, and he pressed a button to call his secretary.

Of course, the secretary did not appear. Bennett left his office, with some annoyance, and went into the adjoining room, the door to which Kennedy had not locked.

He hesitated a moment, then opened the door quietly. To his astonishment, he saw Kennedy, the secretary and myself apparently making a close examination of the typewriter.

Gliding rather than walking back into his own office, he closed the door and locked it. Almost instantly fear and fury at the presence of his hated rival, Kennedy, turned Bennett, as it were, from the Jekyll of a polished lawyer and lover of Elaine into an insanely jealous and revengeful Mr. Hyde. The strain was more than his warped mind could bear.

With a look of intense horror and loathing, Elaine watched him slowly change from the composed, calm, intellectual Bennett she knew and respected into a repulsive, mad figure of a man.

His stature even seemed to be altered. He seemed to shrivel up and become deformed. His face was terribly distorted.

And his long, sinewy hand slowly twisted and bent until he became the personal embodiment of the Clutching Hand.

He was the Clutching Hand!

In spite of closed doors we could now plainly hear Elaine's shrieks. Craig, the secretary and myself made a rush for the door to Bennett's private office. Finding it locked, we began to batter it.

By this time, however, Bennett had hurled himself upon Elaine and was slowly choking her.

Kennedy quickly found that it was impossible to batter down the door in time by ordinary means. Quickly he seized the typewriter and hurled it through the panels. Then he thrust his hand through the opening and turned the catch.

As we flung ourselves into the room Bennett rushed into a closet in a corner, slamming the door behind him. It was composed of sheet iron and effectually prevented any one from breaking through. Kennedy and I tried vainly, however, to pry it open.

While we were thus endeavoring to force an entrance Bennett, in a sort of closet, had put on the coat, hat and mask which he invariably wore in the character of the Clutching Hand. Then he cautiously opened a secret door in the back of the closet and slowly made an exit.

Shouting a few directions to the secretary, the clerks and Elaine, Kennedy climbed through the window and darted down the fire escape in swift pursuit.

The Clutching Hand, however, managed to elude capture again. Turning the street corner he leaped into a taxi which happened to be standing there, and, hastily giving the driver directions, was driven rapidly away. By the time Kennedy reached the street Clutching Hand had disappeared.

While these exciting events were occurring in Bennett's office some queer doings were in progress in the heart of Chinatown.

Deep underground, in one of the catacombs known only to the innermost members of the Chinese secret societies, was Tong Wah, popularly known as "the hider," engaged in some mysterious work.

A sinister-looking Chinaman, dressed in collie costume, he was standing at a table in a dim and musty, high-ceilinged chamber, faced with stone and brick. Before him were eight odd shaped Chinese vials, and from these he was carefully measuring certain proportions, as if concocting some powerful potion.

He stepped back and looked around suspiciously as he suddenly heard footsteps above. The next moment Long Sin, who had entered through a trap door, climbed down a long ladder and walked into the room.

Long Sin took the bowl in which the liquor had been mixed, and, having examined it, he gave a nod and a grunt of satisfaction. Then he mounted the ladder again and disappeared.

As soon as he had gone Tong Wah, picking up several of the vials, went out through an iron door at the end of the room.

A few minutes later the Clutching Hand drove up to Long Sin's house in the taxicab and, after paying the chauffeur, went to the door and knocked sharply.

In reponse to his knocking Long Sin appeared on the threshold and motioned to Bennett to come in, evidently astonished to see him.

As he entered, Bennett made a secret sign and said: "I am the Clutching Hand. Kennedy is close on my trail, and I have come to be hidden."

In a tone which betrayed alarm and fear the Chinaman intimated that he had no place in which Bennett could be concealed with any degree of safety.

For a moment Bennett glared savagely at Long Sin.

"I posses hidden plunder worth seven million dollars," he pleaded quickly, "and if by your aid I can make a getaway, a seventh is yours."

The Chinaman's cupidity was clearly excited by Bennett's offer, while the bare mention of the amount at stake was sufficient to overcome all his scruples.

After exchanging a few words he finally agreed to aid the Clutching Hand. Opening a trap door in the floor of the room in which they were standing, he led Bennett down a step-ladder into the subterranean chamber in which Tong Wah had so recently been preparing his mysterious potion.

As Bennett sank into a chair and passed his hands over his brow in utter weariness, Long Sin poured into a cup some of the liquor of death which Tong Wah had mixed. He handed it to Bennett, who drank it eagerly.

"How do you propose to help me to escape?" asked Bennett huskily.

Without a word Long Sin went to the wall, and, grasping one of the stones, pressed it back, opening a large receptacle, in which there were two glass coffins apparently containing two dead Chinamen. Pulling out the coffins, he pushed them before Bennett, who rose to his feet and gazed upon them with wonder.

Long Sin broke the silence: "These men," he said, "are not dead; but they have been in this condition for many months. It is what is called in your language suspended animation."

"Is that what you intend to do with me?" asked Bennett, shrinking back in terror.

The Chinaman nodded in affirmation as he pushed back the coffins.

Overcome by the horror of the idea Bennett, with a groan, sank back into the chair, shaking his head as if to indicate that the plan was far too terrible to carry out.

With a sinister smile and a shrug of his shoulders Long Sin pointed to the cup from which Bennett had drunk.

"But, dear master," he remarked suavely, "you have already drunk a full dose of the potion which causes insensibility, and it is overcoming you. Even now," he added, "you are too weak to rise."

Bennett made frantic efforts to move from his seat, but the potion was already taking effect, and through sheer weakness he found he was unable to get on his feet in spite of all his struggles.

With a malicious chuckle Long Sin moved closer to his victim and spoke again.

"Divulge where your seven million dollars are hidden," he suggested craftily, " and I will give you an antidote.

By this time Bennett, who was becoming more rigid each moment, was unable to speak, but by a movement of his head and an expression in his eyes he indicated that he was ready to agree to the Chinaman's proposal.

"Where have you hidden the seven million dollars?" repeated Long Sin.

Slowly, and after a desperate struggle, Bennett managed to raise one hand and pointed to his breast pocket. The Chinaman instantly thrust in his hand and drew out a map.

For some moments Long Sin examined the map intently, and, with a grin of satisfaction, he placed it in his own pocket. Then he mixed what he declared was a sure antidote, and, pouring some of the liquor into a cup, he held it to Bennett's lips.

As Bennett opened his mouth to drink it, Long Sin with a laugh slowly pulled the cup away and poured its contents on the floor.

Bennett's body had now become still more rigid. Every sign of intelligence had left his face, and although his eyes did not close, a blank stare came over his countenance, indicating plainly that the drug had destroyed all consciousness.

By this time I was slowly recovering my senses in the secretary's office, where Bennett had left me. Elaine, the secretary and the clerks were gathered around me, doing all they could to revive me.

Meanwhile Kennedy had enlisted the aid of two detectives and was scouring the city for a trace of Bennett or the taxicab in which he had fled.

Somehow, Kennedy suspected, instinctively, that Long Sin might give a clue to Bennett's whereabouts, and a few moments later we were all on our way in a car to Long Sin's house.

Though we did not know it, Long Sin, at the moment when Kennedy knocked at his door, was feeling in his inside pocket to see that the map he had taken from Bennett was perfectly safe. Finding that he had it, he smile. Then he opened the door and stood for a moment, silent.

"Where is Bennett?" demanded Kennedy.

Long Sin eyed us all, then, with a placid smile, said, "Follow me. I will show you."

He opened a trap door and we climbed down after Craig, entering a subterranean chamber, led by Long Sin.

There was Bennett, seated rigidly in the chair beside the table, from which the vials and cups, about which we knew nothing, had been removed.

"How did it happen?" asked Kennedy.

"He came here," replied Long Sin, with a wave of his hand, "and before I could stop him he did away with himself."

In dumb show the Chinaman indicated that Bennett had taken poison.

"Well, we've got him," mused Kennedy, shaking his head sadly, adding after a pause, "but he is dead."

Elaine, who had followed us down, covered her eyes with her hands and was sobbing convulsively. I thought she would faint, but Kennedy led her gently away into an upper room.

As he placed her in an easy chair, he bent over her, soothingly.

"Did you—did you—really—love him?" he asked in a low tone, nodding in the direction from which he had led her.

Still shuddering, and with an eager look at Kennedy, Elaine shook her beautiful head.

Then, slowly rising to her feet, she looked at Craig appealingly. For a moment he looked down into her two great lakes of eyes.

"Forgive me,' murmured Elaine, holding out her hand. Then she added in a voice tense with emotion, "Thank you for saving me."

Kennedy took her hand. For a moment he held it. Then he drew her toward him, unresisting.

Bennett, the Lawyer, Attempts to Kill Elaine When He Finds That She Knows He Is the Master Criminal

The story of the first two episodes of the "NEW EXPLOITS OF ELAINE" will appear in next Sunday's issue of THE CHINA PRESS

The first two episodes will be screened at the Apollo Theatre on Monday, June 5.

By Lady Duff Gordon

Turk Dresses

Creations by Lady Duff-Gordon

A Turkish Lounging Dress

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

By Lady Duff-Gordon

("LUCILE")

SO much interest was shown last week in my glimpses of some Oriental fashions that this week I am showing you some more. I notice that they are called "Turk Dresses," although only two of them can properly be so styled.

I want to emphasize that the Oriental woman knows how to dress for ease and beauty inside her home. The ancient Greek women had the same knack. And naturally, for the ancient Greeks were true Orientals.

And this is quite natural of the Eastern woman. Her sphere has for so many centuries been so typically the home that it would have been strange indeed if she had not evolved the most beautiful, the easiest and the most graceful costumes for indoors.

My large picture shows a Turkish dress, but the headdress carries with it more of a suggestion of Egypt. It is, in fact, borrowed from the cute little Sphinxes. The smaller picture is more gorgeous, and would do equally well for a fancy ball as for an evening gown.

On the left is a very charming tea gown modelled on the Greek lines—with just a suggestion of ancient Byzantium.

I hope to see this Summer the wonderful suggestions from the Orient used much more than they have been. There is no reason why they should not be as popular, with modifications, of course, in out-of-door gowns as inside dresses.

Naturally one's mind turns from Turkish ladies to veils. There is a greater assortment this Spring than ever before, due, no doubt, to the very broad variety in hat shapes, each one of which calls for its own special type of veil complement.

There is the ripple veil, the tea veil, the new circular veil for wear with the immense Georgette sailor, and veils edged with rows of narrow ribbon or finished with a spangled border in Spanish suggestion. The reversible veil is novel, and then there are the gingham plaid effects, the new chenille dots and various magpie combinations that are usually becoming

The color assortment is notable. There are veils in the new beige and gray tones, as well as in amethyst, purple, tete de negre and many of the new pastel shadings. The harem veils are bound to have a fashionable vogue throughout the Spring and Summer. Quite properly many are ornamented with Bakst traceries.

Brown veils are particularly liked for wear with the bronze hats. Maria Guy was the first one to introduce these hats, and since then they have appeared under the signature of other modistes in Paris. The lisere straw in bronze is sometimes trimmed with bronze feathers or bronze fruit, and bronze kid is liked for the sport hat.

A Very Gorgeous Evening Dress Along Turkish Lines

A Tea Gown Built on Greek Lines

New Things Every Woman Ought to Know

What You Owe Your Servant When She "Quits"

WHEN your servant leaves you "high and dry" in the middle of a month, do you have to pay her half a month's wages?

This depends entirely upon what was said at the time you hired her. If you employed the girl for a definite period, then the law is she must work for that full period or can collect nothing. If, on the other hand, the hiring was for an indefinite period, then she may leave at any time and will, nevertheless, be entitled to compensation for the time she actually worked.

This, however, only brings us to the next question: When is a hiring for a "definite" period and when for an "indefinite" one? In nine cases out of ten, all that is said upon the subject at the time of hiring is something like this:

"How much do you expect to get, Mary?"

"Twenty dollars a month, ma'am."

"Very well, Mary, you can take off your hat and coat and get busy on the dishes."

According to the courts, this is not a hiring for a definite time, but simply a hiring at a definite rate—$20 per month. Under it Mary may leave at any time without notice and with or without just grounds for dissatisfaction, and you will have to pay her for every day she worked.

These points are clearly explained in a pamphlet issued by the Legal Aid Society of New York, an institution which lends legal assistance to those who are too poor to pay more than a nominal sum for it.

The only way to protect yourself against the unreliable servant girl who is apt to leave you just when you need her most is to make a definite, written contract with her in the form proposed by the Legal Aid Society. This simple agreement provides that one week's notice must be given by the party desiring to terminate the contract or one week's wages shall be forfeited.

When the employment is for a definite time, the servant may, nevertheless, be discharged before the end of the time for just cause, and will not then be entitled to compensation for the time she has worked, although, in an extraordinary case, perhaps, no self-respecting employer will take advantage of this legal right to withhold recompense for services actually rendered.

What are the causes for which you may discharge a servant before the expiration of the period for which she was hired?

Generally speaking, any conduct upon the part of the servant which makes her unfit to perform properly the work for which he was engaged justifies the employer in discharging her. Such conduct includes incompetence; habitual neglect of duty, whether due to defect of character, sickness or stupidity; unprovoked insolence or disrespect to the employer, his family and friends; disobedience to reasonable orders or rules; dishonesty, drunkenness, hostility to the employer's interests, and untruthfulness.

But you may not discharge a servant because she refuses to perform unreasonable services or to work at unreasonable hours, for occasional irritation, discourtesy or hasty words such as might naturally arise from the nature of the work, or for trivial or unimportant disobedience or negligence.

On the other hand, a servant who leaves without just cause before the expiration of the definite period for which she was employed, forfeits her right to compensation even for the time she has actually worked. But if you give her just cause to leave, she is entitled to wages for the time she has worked, and she may afterward collect for so much of the remainder of the period as she lost before obtaining other employment.

Some of the causes which justify a servant in leaving summarily are failure to pay wages when due; arbitrary reduction of wages during the time of employment; failure to supply suitable and reasonable lodgings and food; infliction of physical violence or assault on the servant; the continued use by the employer of violent language without cause; the employment by the employer of other servants whose habits are vicious or dangerous to the health or morals of the servant.

But a servant has no right to leave for reprimands and fault-finding which are not grossly unreasonable or violent, or because she is requested to perform unreasonable services—which, of course, she need not perform—nor because of disagreements with other servants.

The negligent servant who is constantly breaking china and glassware would probably grow more careful if more housewives resorted to their legal right to deduct from the servant's wages the amount of loss thus caused. The deduction for breakage should be made at the end of the month during which the employer learned of its occurrence, for, if wages are paid with knowledge of the breakage, the employer is deemed to have condoned the offense.

Three Cases Which Justify a Servant in Summarily "Quitting"

A—Arbitrary Reduction of Wages; B—Failure to Supply Her with Suitable Food; C—the Infliction of Physical Violence or Assault on Her.

YOU MIGHT TRY---

For Warts and Corns.

MANY physicians recommend a remedy containing the following: 1½ drams each of chloral hydrate, glacial acetic acid and ether; 1 dram of salicylic acid; ½ ounce of collodion. Apply with a glass rod or camel's hair brush.

To Make Your Nails Shine.

AN excellent liquid polish for the nails is made of 2 drams of diluted sulphuric acid, 1 dram of tincture of myrrh, and rose water enough to make four ounces. Dip the nails in this solution, wipe and polish with a chamois skin.

A Sympathetic Ink.

TAKE some pure lime or lemon juice and write with it on paper. Then heat the paper over an alcohol lamp and the writing will come out brown.

A Refreshing Drink.

ADD a pinch of salt to a half glass of sour cream and a half glass of rich milk, and beat with an egg-beater until light and smooth. Pour into a tall glass, and over the top put a thin coating of pulverized nut meats and a scant grating of nutmeg. Serve cold with crackers.

Flavoring with Corn Cobs.

IN making succotash, scrape the corn from the cobs and add a little cold water to it, making it as creamy as possible. Then place the cobs in the kettle with the beans and boil until time to put in the corn. The result will be a sweetness and creaminess not usually found in succotash.

How the Dinner Table Often Leads to Divorce

A CAREFUL study of divorce statistics gives good ground for the belief that three-fourths of the disillusionment that precedes most marital tangles and separations originates at the dinner table.

In the rush of modern life, women have come too much to the conclusion that feeding the family is merely a necessary evil to be dispensed with lightly. Food for the tired husband they are too apt to regard as simply a matter of filler, anything at all to fill the aching void. This filler, they believe, may be thrown carelessly before the family and bolted down their throats as rapidly as possible without injurious results.

In an effort to show how barbaric and harmful such methods are, the medical profession is now studying the relation of our food to our nervous systems. It has been proven that the exercise of our sense of taste is as important to our well being as the exercise of other senses and that taste must be satisfied for the sake of its soothing effect upon the nerves. If the digestion fails, then the nerves reflect its failure almost immediately in irritability and general distemper.

On the contrary, if food is properly cooked, properly seasoned and properly served in calm and attractive surroundings, the taste carries its satisfied messages to the nervous system and a feeling of happiness results to the individual. The effect of pleased taste is well illustrated in the statement of nerve specialists that the eating of half a pound of chocolates has been found to produce a quieting effect on neurotic patients. This probably explains the craving many highly nervous women have for candy.

Many of the great women of history who have held places of great power in courts and diplomatic circles, and in the world of literature and art, realized the importance of the dining table as a means of first attracting the attention of men whose help they needed in the realization of their ambitions.

The phrase "The shortest road to a man's heart is through his stomach" is by no means a modern saying. It has been true throughout the history of mankind, and although intended to be a joke, it is in reality no reflection on masculinity.

A man with a poorly fed stomach can rarely be found to have a disposition inclined even to kind thoughts, much less to love.

HERE'S A WAY TO SAVE DOCTOR BILLS

Physicians Give Free Advice by Which Parents May Profit

It's a matter of general interest just now how one's physical condition can be got into shape to best receive the benefits of the summer season. Especially is this true of the children. They have become run down by a winter of unnatural manner of living because of ill-considered food and much time spent indoors. Spring comes with its sunshine, its fresh vegetables and all else invigorating, but the children are in no condition to receive nature's remedies.

Many parents call in the family physician. Many other parents take advantage of what the physician told them when he was first called in consultation. All good family physicians say: "Give the children Castoria." Healthy parents know this remedy of old, for they took it themselves as children. It was more than thirty years ago that Castoria made a place for itself in the household. It bore the signature of Charles H. Fletcher then, as it does today. The signature is its guarantee, which is accepted in thousands of homes where there are children.

Much is printed nowadays about big families. Dr. William J. McCrann, of Omaha, Neb., is the father of one of these much-read-about families. Here is what he says:

"As the father of thirteen children I certainly know something about your great medicine, and aside from my own family experience I have, in my years of practice, found Castoria a popular and efficient remedy in almost every home."

Charles H. Fletcher has received hundreds of letters from prominent physicians who have the same esteem for Castoria that Dr. McCrann has. Not only do these physicians say they use Castoria in their own families, but they prescribe it for their patients. First of all it is a vegetable preparation which assimilates the food and regulates the stomach and bowels. After eating comes sleeping, and Castoria looks out for that too. It allays feverishness and prevents loss of sleep, and this absolutely without the use of opium, morphine or other baneful narcotic.

Medical journals are reluctant to discuss proprietary medicines. Hall's Journal of Health, however, says: "Our duty is to expose danger and record the means for advancing health. The day for poisoning innocent children through greed or ignorance ought to end. To our knowledge Castoria is a remedy which produces composure and health by regulating the system, not by stupefying it, and our readers are entitled to the information."

Are you Worried about Baby?

HOW to feed Baby is often a great worry to mothers who are unable to nurse their babies themselves. Ordinary cow's milk—however prepared at home—is not a suitable substitute for the mother's milk. It is acid in reaction, contains harmful germs and forms dense curds in the stomach that cannot be digested. Decide to use the 'Allenburys' Foods which are the only series of Foods scientifically adapted to the growing requirements of the child. You will be delighted when you see how well your baby thrives on this Method of Infant Feeding. The 'Allenburys' Foods are free from all dangerous organisms; they are portable, being in powder form and in sealed packages. The Milk Foods Nos. 1. and 2 require the addition of hot water only to prepare them for use.

A PURE, COMPLETE AND PROGRESSIVE DIETARY.

'Allenburys' Foods

MILK FOOD No.1. MILK FOOD No.2. MALTED FOOD No.3.

From birth to 3 months. From 3 to 6 months. From 6 months upwards

Unsolicited Testimony.

A Doctor's Wife writes: China.

My husband as a medical man has several times had occasion to recommend the use of your foods, and wished me to say that he will continue to do so, as they are admirably suited to conditions of life in China. We have seen them used with success, and the ease and comfort with which they are prepared for use make them an unspeakable boon to parents travelling with young children, or living where fresh milk cannot be be obtained. You may be assured that whenever occasion offers, my husband will recommend your food products without reservation.—E. H. Judd.

A Mother writes: North China.

My little boy aged twenty seven months has had your Foods. He has always been sturdy and strong and the very picture of health, and is now often taken to be four years old; in fact he is the finest baby in Pei-tai-ho, and a splendid advertisement for your popular Foods. Yours truly, Mrs. Howard Payne.

Another Mother writes: China.

I am sending you a photo of my baby boy, 7 months, also one of 1 year and a half, brought up on your splendid food. I recommend it to all my friends out here. Baby has never had one day's sickness, and I started him with the food when he was one month old. Everyone says what a lovely boy he is. You may publish this photo if you like as I think people ought to know what a splendid food it is. Mrs. C. C. Williams.

The 'Allenburys' Foods are made under special processes by machinery, and are entirely untouched by hand.

Write for free book "Infant Feeding and Management" 64 pages of valuable information for every mother.

Allen & Hanburys Ltd., 8a, Peking Rd., Shanghai (P.P.O. BOX 112) and London, England.

A.D. 1715. Established 200 Years. A.D. 1915.

SHOES
for the Summer
SHOES
for Summer Sports

We are

Footwear Specialists

Buy Your Shoes From Us

ANGLO-AMERICAN SHOE CO.,

21, Nanking Road

"The Shoe House"

AUTOMOBILE NEWS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY MAY 28, 1916

PRESENT N. Y. MILITIA WITH ARMORED CARS

The armored motor car squadron to be presented to the State of New York by a small group of prominent men will represent the best in the world—in ideas, in workmanship, in material. The donors are E. H. Gary, Henry C. Frick, Robert M. Thompson, Dudley Olcott, James N. Wallace, and Harry G. Montgomery. In all the plans for the squadron they have seen to it that no pains and no expense be spared that the armored cars prove to be models in their kind. The work is being done under the direction of Mr. Montgomery, who is a staff officer in the Guard and an expert in armored cars. The design of the cars, in the main, is his, though he has received suggestions and assistance from other experts in this class of construction. When completed the designs become exclusive Government property. The best experience in the war in Europe has been consulted in planning the squadron.

There will be forty cars all told when the squadron is completed. The first battery will be ready for presentation to the State in April. It will consist of eight armored battle and cruiser cars, including an officer's car, tool car, tank car, and emergency car. The presentation will be made to Governor Whitman and his staff at Madison Square Garden, Van Cortlandt Park, or some other suitable place.

The armored cars squadron will be the first in America. The plans for the enlargement of the United States Army call for motor cars of similar general type. Inasmuch as every tested innovation has been included in the make-up of these cars, it is altogether likely that the model adopted will act as a stimulus to the Federal officers in their final work.

The steel for the cars is the product of the Bethlehem works. It is standard United States bullet-proof gun shield metal. The frames are built by the American Bridge Company. The chassis of the cars are: Two Macks, two Locomobiles, two Whites and two Jeffery "quads." The commanding officer's car will be built especially for speed. The cars will be electrically equipped throughout. The searchlight on each car will sink into a box when not in use, like a gun on the deck of a submarine. They will be equipped with revolving turrets. Some of the cars will carry one-pounders for heavy work, battle cars; others rapid-fire guns for fast work, cruiser cars.

In order to provide every facility for manoeuvring the car will be able to move backward at full speed as well as forward. The armor will be .3-inch steel.

The State will furnish an armory for the squadron, $60,000 worth of machine guns, and will equip and maintain the men. The personnel will be very high in efficiency, including noted automobile engineers and famous drivers.

Ford Adds To Sales Organization

Instructions have just been issued by the Ford Motor Company to each of its fifty one sales branches throughout the country to double the number of salesmen operating in the various territories controlled by these branches.

The step is taken by the Ford Company to meet the constantly increasing demand for Ford Cars in every section of the country. The production planned for the present year is 500,000 cars but the demand has grown in proportion and has passed even this greatly increased output.

In August last when announcement was made of the contemplated production for the year just beginning, plans were put in operation to increase proportionately the selling organization which should care for the buying demand. As the first step in this direction twelve new Company sales and service branches were immediately opened in various prominent cities throughout the country and since that time two additional branches have been established in Scranton, Pa. and Norfolk, Va.

Also a more intensive location of Ford agencies in every section of the country was begun, and that arm of the Ford selling organization has grown from 6,000 representatives in August, 1915 to more than 8,500 at the present time.

With the approach of the Spring season and its added demands, and as a logical sequence to this increase in the number of Company branches and agencies has come the order to double the size of retail branch selling forces.

The expansion of the Ford Motor Company is constantly under way among its branch factories as well as at the parent factory in Detroit, which, as was announced recently, is soon to be doubled in size at a cost of between $6,000,000 and $7,000,000.

On February 15, ground was broken at Columbus, Ohio, for a four-story addition to the Ford branch factory in that city. This new building will add 12,800 sq. feet of floor space to the present plant, making a total area for the enlarged factory of 163,000 sq. feet.

The addition will cost about $150,000. At the present time 200 men are employed in the Columbus plant, which when the new addition is completed will have a capacity of 100 cars a day.

Additions were begun March 1 to the Denver, Colorado, factory, where a second four-story building is also to be erected. The new structure will add 12,500 sq. feet to the present plant, making a total floor space of 187,500 sq. feet. The new addition will cost about $175,000. The Denver factory has about 275 on its pay-roll at this time and its enlarged assembling capacity will be 100 cars a day.

The increasing volume of demand for Ford cars in every section of the country, and the consequent demands on the production facilities of both the Detroit factory and the 28 branch factories is thus being provided for by a constant expansion of Company buildings.

Tire Production

The production of rubber tires in the United States, during 1914, constituted almost half of the total value of all kinds of rubber goods manufactured in the country during the year. The United States Bureau of the Census, which has issued a preliminary statement of the results of the census of this branch of manufacture, gives the value of tires produced as $146,411,692, or 48.8 per cent. of the total. Next to tires, footwear was the most important product. This included boots valued at $12,647,934, and shoes valued at $27,858,222. Comparisons are given between the 1914 and the 1909 figures for the various branches of the industry.

Statistics of the manufacture of tires were not obtainable for 1909, but it may be safely assumed that the increase of 52.1 per cent. in the total annual output of rubber goods during the five-year period is accounted for in very large part by the enormous growth in this branch of the industry. There was reported the manufacture of 8,020,815 automobile tires or casings, valued at $105,671,223; or 7,906,993 automobile inner tubes, valued at $20,098,936; of solid tires for motor and other vehicles to the value of $13,735,681, and of 3,728,138 motor cycle, bicycle, and aeroplane tires, value at $6,905,852.

Auto Makers Will Produce Gasolene

New York, April 1.—The formation of a corporation, to be capitalized ultimately at from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000 and to engage in the manufacture of gasolene and other products of petroleum, was announced yesterday by officers of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce.

This step, it was said, is the answer of the automobile manufacturers of the country to the interests which have forced the price of gasoline and similar products to figures which are declared to be almost prohibitive. With a majority of the leading makers of cars interested, the move means virtually that the manufacturers purpose to produce their own gasolene.

It was said that incorporation papers would be filed in Albany at once. Alfred Reeves, general manager of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, was unwilling to reveal the amount of capital with which the concern will begin business, or to make public the name of the company. The location of the main offices and the factories and other details in connection with the enterprise are to be definitely determined, he said, at a meeting in this city next week.

Preliminary steps were taken at a conference of automobile manufacturers and men engaged in oil production a few day ago. Mr. Reeves, S. A. Miles, general manager of the New York and Chicago automobile shows, and John A. Royall of Boston, an oil producer, were among those who participated.

Before leaving the city yesterday Mr. Royall issued a statement in which he said:

"We shall demonstrate that no further increase in the price of oil is necessary. It is not the purpose to disturb the great oil industry by resorting to destructive methods of competition, nor to single it out for attacks by any other method, but only to create a highly organized competitive company, operating for profit, with the highest ideals of business integrity in all its dealings with the people, and further, to open the book of knowledge concerning the oil business."

Inglis M. Uppercu, president of the Detroit-Cadillac Motor Car Company, expressed the belief yesterday that the price of gasolene and similar products had reached its highest figure.

"In my opinion, the false market prevailing in this country is largely due to the European war," said Mr. Uppercu. "The war created a foreign demand for the American product, while the troubles in Mexico shut off one source of our supply. I am inclined to believe, however, that the European demand is smaller than a few months ago, and we have assurances that prices in the future will be lower rather than higher."

MOTOR CAR INSURANCE

For Liberal Conditions and Moderate Rates Apply To

Java Sea & Fire Insurance Company

Shanghai Branch Office: 8b, Kiukiang Road: Tel. 70

C. G. O. Enklaar, Manager.

NEW MODEL

ARCHIMEDES

Portable Boat Motor

2 and 5 H.P.

THE ONLY PORTABLE 2-CYLINDER MOTOR ON THE MARKET

For Business, Sport and Recreation

*May readily be attached to any round or flat bottom rowboat, no matter whether the stern be pointed or squarecut. It is indisputably easier to manipulate than a one-cylinder motor. **It is easier to start, more powerful, and more reliable.***

Simple, Strong, Durable, Reliable

Can be attached in two minutes; Automatic Lubrication; Magneto attachment to fly-wheel; solid brass rudder.

Wm. Katz & Co.,

1a, Jinkee Road

SOLE AGENTS IN CHINA

Demonstrations Given

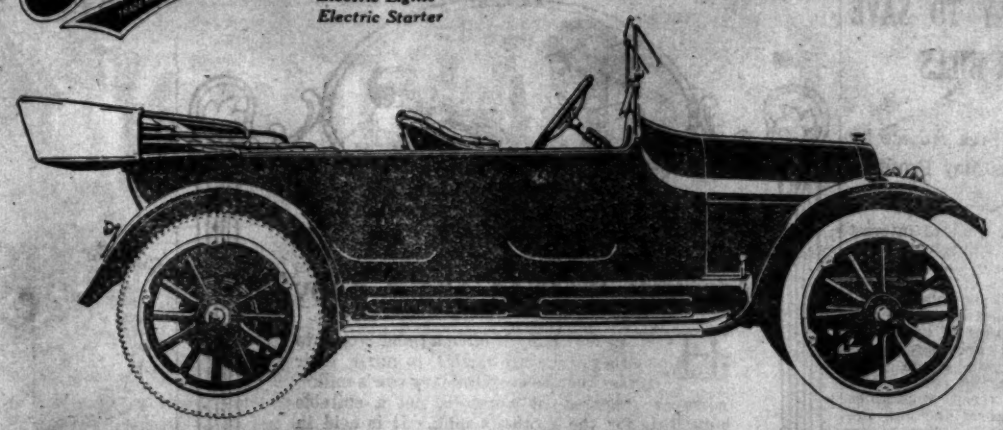
Model 75

Overland

Electric Lights
Electric Starter

Touring Car - - Tls. 1,750

Roadster - - - „ 1,700



The Overland Is Yours For A Very Small Price

A motor car would mean much to you.

And the ideal car for you is one that is light and economical—yet one that will give you the same convenience and the same pleasure you could find in a large and much more costly car.

You no longer have to pay a big price for one. Nor do you, in satisfying your desire for light weight and economy of upkeep, have to be content with an uncomfortable, incomplete car that continually keeps you in a state of mental dissatisfaction.

This new Overland solves the problem.

It weighs only 2160 pounds. This, in itself, means economy of tyres and general upkeep. Also the en bloc engine is of the highly efficient, long stroke type, designed especially to give greatest fuel economy.

And while the car is not large, it is in every respect a finished production. It has electric lights—electric engine starter—those easy-riding cantilever rear springs—every advantage and convenience.

You should have a car—you really need one. And this light, inexpensive Overland is just the one for you.

Our local distributor will gladly demonstrate it for you.

Complete Catalogues on Request from

THE CENTRAL GARAGE Co., Ltd.

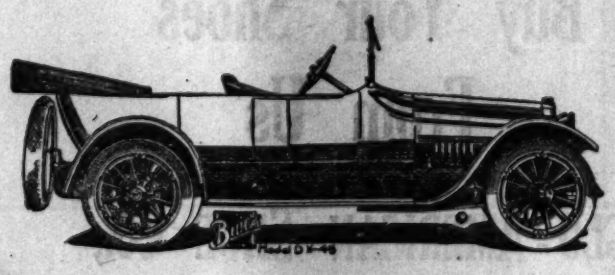
2a, Jinkee Road. **Shanghai and Hankow.** *'Phone (3 lines) 3809*

The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio, U. S. A.

Cable Address—Overlandis, Toledo (A. C. B. 5th: General, Western Union and Lieber Codes)

JUST ARRIVED

1916 BUICK CARS



On view at the

EASTERN GARAGE

A129 and A130 Szechuen Road

SUPER-SIX BUILT FOR ENDURANCE NOT SPEED

Ability To Cover Ground Rapidly in Road Tests Aroused Curiosity of Hudson Co.

When the engineers of the Hudson Motor Car Company designed the patented Super-Six motor, they did so entirely with the idea of getting great reserve power and endurance. Speed did not enter into their calculations. It was only after a car had been tried out in a road test, that their curiosity was aroused. On the road it did at times 73 miles an hour. The question naturally arose as to what it could do on a track.

In the latter part of November a Super-Six, absolutely stock, was shipped to the Sheepshead Bay Speedway, New York. F. E. Edwards, of the American Automobile Association, was on hand to see what the Super-Six could do. It satisfied the curiosity of Hudson company officers by creating new speedway records up to 100 miles. In addition it created a new one hour record regardless of class. It did 100 miles without a stop in 80 minutes, 21.4 seconds. In a one hour speed test it covered 75.639 miles. Its highest average rate per hour was 76.75 miles.

More gratifying still to Hudson officials was the endurance shown by the Super-Six in these tests. In all it ran about 1,350 miles at a speed exceeding 70 miles per hour. The engine was taken down at the factory. Not a trace of wear was discoverable on the bearings.

From Coast to Coast In A Chandler Six

Alabaman Braves Rough Roads In 3,700-Mile Jaunt Without Serious Mishap

It is seldom indeed that a motorist braves the troubles of a winter tour across the country. The famous path-finder, Westgard, made the drive from Los Angeles to Savannah several years ago to prove that there was a route which could be traveled the year around by motor car. But his pathfinding trip was followed by very few tourists.

The first to arrive in Los Angeles since the heavy rains of the late fall and the snows of the early winter, says the Los Angeles Tribune, was Dan V. Creighton, of Mobile, Ala., who reached here Wednesday afternoon after more than a month on the road, despite the fact that he made the fastest possible time over the difficult roads.

"You cannot imagine the relief of this last stretch from San Diego to Los Angeles," he said on arriving at the local Chandler agency. "After more than 3,000 miles of terrible going, with only a few stretches of good roads, it was a veritable highway into the land of promise which greeted us at San Diego.

"When we started from Mobile in our Chandler six we anticipated bad roads and equipped the car accordingly, but we had no idea they would be as bad as they were. In Mississippi we encountered heavy rains, and one day we drove more than ten hours and progressed only sixty miles. On the good stretches we averaged closed to 200 miles a day, but the bad roads cut it down to an average of 100 miles a day for the trip.

"We had no mechanical trouble, the only difficulties being in the bad roads. Often the mud was so deep that the differential made a furrow in the road, and we were forced to travel in low gear for mile after mile. But at no time did the Chandler fail us. We have Alabama air in two of our tires. One suffered a puncture on a particularly good stretch of road in western Texas, while the other was punctured while we were ploughing through mud. We didn't try to change it until we had found a bit of firm, dry ground and could get a jack under the car without losing it in the mud. By that time we had ruined an inner tube, but the casing stood the strain.

"California will be a greater touring ground than ever this winter. I know several men of my own city who will ship their cars here. California's highway system, and Southern California's county road systems are becoming well known throughout the entire United States. There are no roads in America which rival those of Southern California."

ANOTHER BIG EXPORT GAIN

February exports of automobiles and parts made a gain of 138.7 per cent. over February, 1915. According to figures issued by the Department of Commerce, the exports in February last were as follows: Commercial cars, 2,068, valued at $6,170,367; passenger cars, 5,651, valued at $4,063,429; parts, not including tires and engines, $2,173,409. For February, 1915, the exports were 1,002 commercial cars, valued at $3,022,482; passenger cars, 2,230, valued at $1,785,330; parts, not including engines and tires, $564,976.

The Auto Castle
228, Avenue Joffre
Tel. W.412

REPAIRS

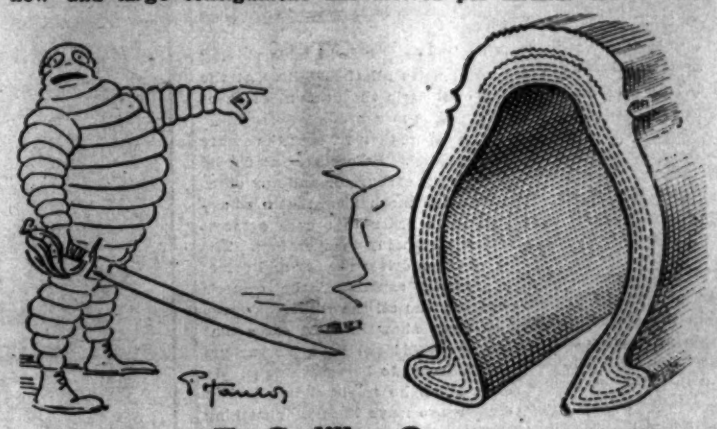
Strict and prompt attention to Repairing, under European supervision

MOTOR-CARS

New and Second-hand Motor Cars for sale at low prices

MICHELIN TYRES

A new and large consignment has arrived per M.M.S. Andre Lebon.



To Cadillac Owners:

We have now in stock a new size 37 x 5 (covers and tubes); all other sizes kept in stock.

Prices Reduced 10 per cent

Phone W. 465 & 915

THE AUTO PALACE

362 Avenue Joffre and 95 Bubbling Well Road

An Entirely British Concern

A Motor Car Insurance Policy

needs the same care in selection as the car itself, if you are to be thoroughly satisfied.

OVER 130 CLAIMS

have been paid in Shanghai under "XS" Motor Vehicle Policies to the complete satisfaction of the Company's Clients.

Reasonable Rates — Comprehensive Cover

Prospectus from:—

C. E. SPARKE

44, Kiangse Road. Tel. No. 54

AGENT:

Excess Insurance Co., Ltd.,

Whose Assets exceed £720,000.

THE CHANDLER Light Weight Six

It is impossible to describe the beauty of the

NEW & GREATER

CHANDLER

New tonneau cowl-type body—absolutely the last word in body design.

Finest long-grain, semi-glazed, genuine leather upholstery.

Colour: Chandler-Blue

Fenders, wheels and motor-hood—Black

Lamps and all hardware—Black, with nickel trims.

Highest type equipment, including:

Gray and Davis Separate Unit Starting and Lighting System
Bosch High-Tension Magneto
Stewart Vacuum Gasolene System
Multiple Dry Disc Clutch
Full-Floating Rear Axle, with annular ball bearings throughout
Spiral-Cut, Nickel-Steel, Bevel Gear Drive.

THE CAR WITH THE MARVELLOUS MOTOR

THE STAR GARAGE CO.

'PHONE FOR DEMONSTRATION. 125 Bubbling Well Road. TELEPHONE WEST 197.

COME TO PLANT FOR OVERLAND MACHINES

Car Shortage Ties Up Railways But Dealers Can't Wait

The extraordinary demand for automobiles when considered with the wide spread freight car shortage has brought about a condition without precedent in the automobile industry. It is nothing for dealers, located near an auomobile factory, to have cars delivered to them at the factory in good weather and to drive them home over the roads.

It is decidedly novel however to see more than a hundred dealers and their employees, some coming from points 200 miles distant—in the midst of a terrific snowstorm, driving home over roads well nigh impassable in a places, to get cars to deliver to waiting customers who are unwilling to take chances on demoralized freight deliveries.

This was the condition at the big Willys-Overland plant during the winter when 132 cars were delivered to dealers coming from all parts of Ohio, Michigan and Indiana.

The demand for cars, particularly the new light popular-priced Model 75, has opened up an unusual volume of early buying. This, combined with a freight car shortage, the most serious ever experienced by the industry, has created a condition that has required every ingenuity to meet.

Many carloads have been shipped in gondola and flat cars protected by tarpaulins. A train load of more than one hundred Overlands were shipped to Boston last week, requiring a special guard of three men in addition to the regular train crew to see that they were undisturbed during the journey.

Overland dealers at distant points, while envious of those located close enough to take factory deliveries, are quite alive to the fact that the factory is doing everything possible to supply them adequately.

More than 800 cars a day are now being produced by the Willys-Overland Company and even this huge quantity seems inadequate for the demand.

'WHEN A FELLER NEEDS A FRIEND'

Arnold Hoch purchased a Willys-Knight only a short time ago. One Sunday recently he drove to church.

After the service Mr. Hoch got into his car to start for home.

He pressed his foot on the starter button:

Aparently nothing doing!

After waiting about five minutes, Mr. Hoch saw a friend, more familiar with the ways of automobiles and called to his friend to help start the car.

The friend came, and walking up close to the car, looked at the oil indicator.

The motor had been running all the time, according to W. J. Carter, Overland distributor in Denver.

Why Batteries Don't Last Forever

After repeated inquiries as to what the life of a storage battery should be, the subject has been covered in brief by the Willard Storage Battery Company of Cleveland. They contend first of all that its life depends upon its construction, its care and the service it receives.

"Taken all together, a storage battery well-cared-for costs less to maintain than any other accessory as vital. If kept charged at proper rate and filled with pure water, the life of a first-class battery averages from 1 to 1½ years up.

"At the same time, a battery, however well made and well cared for, will wear out and must be renewed. It is an electro-chemical apparatus constantly changing its condition to supply current for lamps and starter. The better the materials, care and factory service, the longer its life. Some motorists believe a battery should last indefinitely like a spring or an axle, but this belief is being overcome by the educational measures of progressive manufacturers who want their customers to know why certain facts are facts."

The Willard Company has done much along these lines and the result is evident in the better care batteries are receiving everywhere.

AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERS AND THE WORK THEY DO

By Coker F. Clarkson

(*Society of Automobile Engineers*)

The impetus and growth of the Society of Automobile Engineers merely measure the normal demand for a co-ordinate body of the automobile industry, wherein can be had authoritative technical literature of value, the consensus of opinion as to preferable engineering practice, and the fostering and due exercise of the bonds of fellowship and friendship. Many meetings at home and abroad and the establishment in frequently repeated instances of standards resulting in great simplification and economy in automobile design, production, and use have given forceful expression to the marked incidental benefit of membership in and the decided profits accruing to the public from the work of the society, which has advanced in recent years in a conspicuous manner, but is based on a sound function and will continue to grow beyond the time when it and the automobile engineer will have come thoroughly into their own.

What the development of the next decade or of the next generation will be none probably can conceive, but it is clear that the essential necessity of co-operative work will be more and more appreciated. No one can reach his attainable development intellectually or professionally without sharpening his wits through much contact with men in and out of his own station of life, and just as inevitably, having occasionally the disciplinary experience, rebounding to the good of his soul, of being patronized by his inferiors. The wise men say that those who give shall receive, and it is indicated strongly that those who do not give to others in some material degree the benefit of their practical and scientific experience never receive as much as they could and should otherwise; and they can never be assured of being right in deductions as to data which they endeavor tenaciously to hold exclusively. It seems to be agreed among the best informed engineers that ordinarily an allegation of the possession of shop secrets raises a presumption of the having of nothing of particular value.

The members of the S. A. E. and the automobile industry and the public in general may well be grateful to the founders of the society from small beginnings and to the splendid men who from time to time in recent years have served most effectively and gratuitously in devotion to, in a way, the greatest thing of the world—an idea—the conception in this case what a properly organized association of talented engineers could and should do toward facilitating the evolution of mechanical transportation in the most efficient manner, toward assisting the younger men in the profession (with whom the future of the industry rests) in a spirit of true altruism, toward the establishment of the best principles of ethics throughout the fabric of automobile design, production and maintenance, and toward adequate belief of each and all in his fellow-man.

In analysis the most striking and perhaps the most significant characteristic of the production of automobiles is the haste and turmoil with which it has proceeded, and will doubtless alway proceed. It is said by keen critics that there are good reasons for this. As time goes on, at any rate, the relative merits of the constituent basic elements of the industry will be defined and acknowledged in increasing degree. The executive has, we may take it, ceased to regard the engineer as a necessary evil, looking upon him not as an enemy, but as a capable originator and aid upon whom obviously success in the marketing of motor cars ultimately depends. As a venerated professor has said: "He who has lived history despises the the gownsmen who sit in cloistered ease and write of what they know not." The Society of Automobile Engineers has been aggressive and produced indisputable evidence in many concrete instances of valuable service rendered which no other body has rendered or perhaps could render. It has brought order out of chaos in the marshaling of group after group of the innumerable details of motor car fabrication. Through logical forcefulness of facts, the merit of its standardizing and scientific work is clear to the man who runs.

Careless Motorists Are Wasteful of Gas

Studebaker Corporation Shows Its Owners How To Increase Their Mileage

Acting on the theory that many a gallon of gasoline is wasted by the average automobile owner in the course of a year, the Studebaker Corporation recently carried on a number of tests in all sections of the country among their owners.

The result of these tests, just made known, have resluted in greatly increased mileage in many cases. Averages of sixteen to eighteen miles per gallon have been secured from the four-cylinder models, while the six-cylinder cars have produced fifteen miles per gallon uniformly.

In actual operation, the Studebaker plan works like this: An expert calling on an owner who is not getting maximum mileage, first disconnects the regular gasoline supply and attaches an auxiliary tank containing one gallon. The owner then takes the wheel and drives a few miles, the expert at his side making mental notes all the while. At the end of the trip the amount of gasoline used is measured.

The expert then relieves the owner in command. Before starting out he adjusts the carburetor and any other features of mechanism that need adjusting in order to secure greatest possible economy in operation. The expert then drives the car and drives it properly, explaining the owner's faults to him all the while.

Reports show in most cases that the owner did not have his carburetor adjusted to best advantage. In other cases he might have had a tendency to leave the motor running while away from his car for a considerable length of time. In still other instances his fault might be in speeding up the motor and "riding" the clutch when a shift of gears would have been the logical and economical method. Spark plugs may be dirty or the motor may have been otherwise left neglected.

"American automobile owners have been accustomed to low-priced gasoline so long that they have become careless and wasteful," says R. T. Hodgkins, general sales manager of the Studebaker Corporation. "We can learn a lesson in gasoline economy from motorists in foreign countries where they pay 65 cents to a dollar a gallon for gas in some places, and as a consequence they guard sealously against extravagance in running their cars."

Just Arrived—

1916 Model, 6-Cylinder Touring Cars
Tls. 2,350--Fully Equipped

Order Immediately

Where Engine Failure Means Death Valve-in-Head Motors Prevail

The air-scouts go about their work in planes shot through space by Valve-in-Head engines. They can trust their lives and their missions to nothing less than what they believe is the surest, most powerful form of motor.

The enemy planes in the air and the special airship guns from the earth are vigilant. A journey through the air, hazardous enough because of storms or contrary air currents, is rendered far more perilous by the exacting conditions and extraordinary dangers of war.

In war planes, in racing motor boats, on the speedway, Valve-in-Head motors are demonstraiting the claims made by Buick owners.

Valve-in-Head is not all of Buick sturdiness. But it fitly symbolizes the character of the car. What Valve-in-Head is among motors, Buick is among cars.

Regardless of the car you buy or the price you pay, nowhere can you get better value.

Sole Distributors in China

Marques, Chang & Pereira Co.

128a Szechuen Road

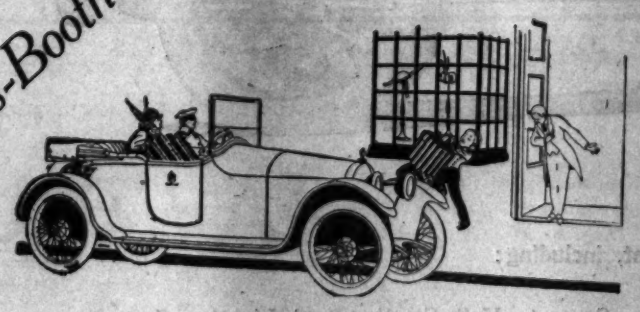
Catalogue and detailed specifications, furnished on request.

Roadsters and Touring Cars

Buick

Pioneer Builders of Valve-in-Head Motor Cars

Scripps-Booth



SCRIPPS-BOOTH luxurious three-passenger roadster embodies Limit of Luxury, Originality in Design and Mechanical Perfection; with Excess of Power, Speed and Riding Comfort.

SPECIFICATIONS.

110-inch (2.80 meters) wheelbase
4-cylinder motor, valve-in-head
Three speeds forward, one reverse
Selective transmission
Zenith carburetor, automatic
Dry plate clutch
Full cantilever rear springs
Full floating rear axle
Annular ball bearings in transmission, rear axle and wheels
V—shaped radiator
Streamline, torpedo stern body
Luxurious deep upholstery of finest quality genuine leather
Highest grade BLUE-BLACK or SCRIPPS-BOOTH GRAY finish
Hand—buffed, finest grade, long grain, real leather upholstery

G. $825.00 F.O.B. DETROIT, U.S.A.

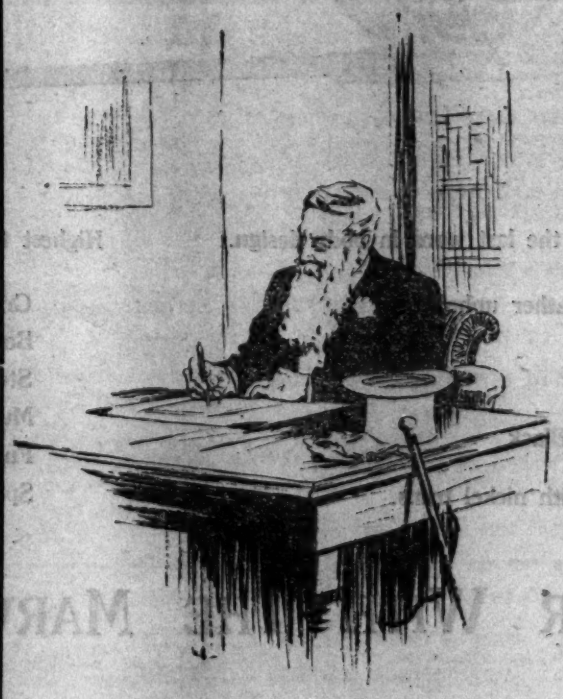
Fully equipped, including:

Electric lights and starter (Two unit)
Five detachable triple-laced wire wheels (metric or inch) and tires
Speedometer (kilometers or miles)
Electric indicator
One-man never-leak top with side curtains
Double plate glass rain-vision windshield
Gasoline gauge
Spare wheel carrier
Shroud light and footspace light
Klaxet electric horn, button in center of steering wheel
Sight-feed oiler
Full tool equipment, jack, pump, etc.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH COMPANY

Export Department

2 West 57th Street, New York City, U. S. A.



"New lamps for old"

was the cry of the villain in "Aladdin and the Lamp." "New tyres for old" is the cry of the

DUNLOP

Repair Department. If your old cover has been properly treated, and the casing is sound, it can be economically repaired and retreaded at

DUNLOP

RUBBER COMPANY, LTD.,

Founders of the Pneumatic Tyre Industry throughout the World,

20 Kiukiang Road.

Tel. 2248. Cables: Pneumatic.

SPORTING NEWS SECTION
THE CHINA PRESS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY MAY 28, 1916

TORRY WILSON IN FORM, AIDS S.V.C.

Volunteers Defeat Cricket Club By Narrow Margin Of 17 Runs

MILNER IS TOP SCORER

Raps Up 35, While Wilson Does 32; Other Features Of the Game

By Domino

Quite a flutter of excitement took place in the pavilion yesterday afternoon when with the last wicket playing and 2 runs to get Torry Wilson took a wild wallop at a ball and sent it spinning away for 3. Torry was playing for the Volunteers and so gave the soldiers a win over the S.C.C. He seemed to like the feel of his bat and having once got going continued in merry style, crowning some fine efforts with a beautifully hit 6. Aided by Haynes, the local Jessop carried the score to 127, thus giving his side the win by a margin of 17 runs.

The game started shortly after 2 o'clock and the bowlers at once asserted their superiority. Six wickets went down rapidly and the only apology for a score was made by Hawkings who gathered 18 of the best. But 50 had only just appeared when he left and the Club looked sad. Then came the change.

One of the Club's colts, B. L. Cheetham, went in and was soon joined by L. R. Wheen. This pair collared the bowling to such effect that before the former had to go—from a c. and b. decision from Macdonald—the board was showing something very near 100.

Williams, a new man with a new style, helped the good work with 10 and then came the general exit for 110.

Milner and Tait opened up for the Volunteers but the latter didn't stay long. Cumming broke through his defence and the wickets rattled. Cooper followed, but the same bowler did likewise after 10 had been registered. Turner fared little better, and Macdonald, Stagg and Daniels went in rapid succession.

Then came Torry Wilson. But meanwhile Milner had been pegging away and scoring runs in his own sound style until 35—the top score of the game—was standing to his credit. A Grimshaw-Moule combination at last gave him his passport.

Whitehead and Wilson went out at everything, and the latter was very merry and successful. Whitehead had to go owing to some snappy work on the part of Leslie at wicket and Haynes assisted with 9, and when the clock pointed to 6 something he was out and the game over.

The fielding was only fair, the bowling somewhat erratic and the batting not quite a la W. G. Grace. Whitehead, Wilson and Macdonald all bowled well for the soldiers while the left-hander Grimshaw did most damage for the Club.

Scores:

S.C.C.

H. Middleton, b. T. W. R. Wilson	12
E. O. Cumming, b. T. W. R. Wilson	5
W. H. Moule, l.b.w., b. T. W. R. Wilson	5
W. J. Hawkings, c. Turner, b. T. W. R. Wilson	18
A. H. Leslie, b. Whitehead	0
K. E. Newman, l.b.w., b. Whitehead	0
P. T. Hollander, b. Whitehead	4
L. R. Wheen, c. Monk, b. Macdonald	20
B. L. Cheetham, c. and b. MacDonald	22
C. A. S. Williams, not out	10
R. Grimshaw, b. Macdonald	4
H. Langley, b. Macdonald	0
Extras	10
Total, 11 wickets	110

Bowling Analysis

	O	M	R	W
C. C. Whitehead	10	0	26	3
T. W. R. Wilson	14	1	40	4
T. Macdonald	8	1	22	4
F. Milner	3	0	12	0

Volunteers

F. Milner, c. Grimshaw, b. Moule	35
E. G. Tait, b. Cumming	3
H. J. Cooper, b. Cumming	10
W. C. D. Turner, b. Grimshaw	8
T. Macdonald, c. Hollander, b. Grimshaw	0
E. W. Stagg, run out	8
A. J. Daniels, b. Hollander	5
T. W. R. Wilson, not out	32
C. C. Whitehead, run out	9
W. J. Monk, c. Wheen, b. Grimshaw	1
W. J. Haynes, c. Newman, b. Williams	9
Extras	7
Total	127

Bowling Analysis

	O	M	R	W
E. O. Cumming	13	3	28	2
W. J. Hawkings	6	0	32	0
R. Grimshaw	8	2	21	3
W. H. Moule	3	1	12	1
P. T. Hollander	3	0	14	1
H. Langley	2	0	13	0
C. A. S. Williams	0.4	0	0	1

FIRST REGATTA OF YEAR ON JUNE 11

Rowing, Yachting and Motor-boat Racing Among The Features

MEN IN ACTIVE TRAINING

Performances of the Eights And Fours Reviewed; a Lively Prospect

The Spring Regatta of the Shanghai Rowing Club promises to be a most successful function and if the weather is at all propitious on Sunday, June 11, the spectators and competitors alike are assured of a most pleasant day's outing.

Every care will be taken to provide the maximum comfort for the general public and, owing to the proximity of the course to the Settlement the disadvantages inherent in the Henli rendezvous will be non-existent this Spring.

No more healthful way can be imagined of spending a bright June Sunday than on a houseboat on the upper reaches of the Whangpoo beyond the Pagoda watching the capital entertainment scheduled by the Club committee.

The official program includes:

1. Trial International Eights.
2. Hong Fours.
3. Sculling Championship.
4. S. V. C. Fours.
5. Griffins' Pairs.

The last-named race is only in the proposal stage, but if it is arranged it will take place in heavy tubs.

In addition to these events for oarsmen, it is hoped to have some swimming and water polo contests.

The navy men in port may also be able to organise a couple of special naval races.

The Yacht Club commodore has also generously promised his co-operation and if this materialises the scene will be all the more attractive from the presence of the gay craft under full canvas.

Then again—one of the best drawing cards of the day—there is a motor boat contest for which no less than half a dozen boats have entered. The course will probably be about 10 miles and every attention is being paid to the handicapping, so as to ensure, as far as is possible, that all the boats will arrive home in line. The "Bang and Go Back" method may be adopted, but this has not yet been definitely decided.

A well-known local sportsman has kindly donated two trophies, one each for the motor boat race and the sailing race.

The rowing proper will commence about 2 o'clock in the afternoon and some notes on the form of the various crews are appended.

Training has been very keen and the Club committee have every reason to be proud of their efforts to keep the good old sport of oarsmanship going in Shanghai under very difficult conditions.

Monday, June 12, being a Bank Holiday—Whit Monday—will probably tempt visitors to continue the Regatta informally on that day, when a water gymkhana may be gotten up.

Hong Fours

The B. A. T. and the P. W. D. Fours have been doing conscientious training. Strassman has withdrawn from the B. A. T. Four and Cameron has taken his place. Kennet at stroke is a polished oar and in view of his experience and the men behind him should stroke his crew to victory. Watson at 3 is a griffin but is showing the form of an oldtimer. Olsen at 2 is one of the best oars in Shanghai. Cameron is at bow and is an experienced oar, having rowed for Yokohama some years ago.

For the P. W. D. Four, Torry Wilson is stroke and he has shown great improvement in form. He has a tendency however to row deep. Sauer at 3 is inclined to fight his oar but on the whole is showing an improvement on previous years. McIntyre at 2 is doing well but does not put much weight into it. Mac says: "If you want beef you can go to the butcher shop for it." Ayres is at bow and doing exceptionally well for a griffin. He has a tendency to pull the oar away from the rowlock

(Continued on Page 2)

Providing The Shanghai Griffin With His Summer Apparel ◎ By Tisdale

THE ONLY WAY TO GET THROUGH YOUR FIRST SUMMER IS TO WEAR RED FLANNEL UNDERWEAR
YOU MUST WEAR PINK COTTON TIES AN' CARRY A SPONGE IN YOUR MOUTH TO ABSORB THE DEADLY HUMIDITY
NOTHING WILL KEEP OFF THE RAYS LIKE THOSE BRASS HELMETS, SIR
BUT I'M NOT AN ANCIENT ROMAN
YOU HAVE TO DRINK - THE PERSPIRATION KEEPS YOU COOL
WHAT SORT OF POWER DOES SHE USE - GAS OR ELECTRICITY
THE RAYS PASS IN HERE, RUN AROUND UNTIL THEY ARE COMPLETELY CONFUSED - THEN THE AIR -
IF YOU WANTA REACH OCTOBER ALIVE YOU WEAR RUBBER BOOTS TO KEEP THE SUN OFF YOUR ANKLES
BEING SHOWN THE WORKINGS OF THE SHANGHAI TOPEE
TISDALE

Public School Annual Sports

Public School's tenth annual athletic meeting was held yesterday afternoon, at the Hongkew Park, before a very large gathering of visitors, Old Boys especially. During the last year, as well as in former years, the Old Boys have taken a keen interest in everything relating to the school and two very handsome silver cups were presented for the meet, which it is proposed to contribute yearly.

The weather was much too warm for the competitors to break any records, or even put up good times, but, nevertheless, some of the events were run off by the smaller competitors in splendid time. Mention must be made of T. Pearson, who, though scratch, easily ran out first in the mile walk, which is the third year in succession that he has accomplished this feat. He started off at a fine pace and kept up well throughout. When nearing the last round, he put out all his energy and touched the tape first amid great applause.

E. J. Cooke, one of the best sports in the school, won the school's 100 yards championship, accomplishing it in 11 1-5 secs. He, moreover, won four other events and compiled the good score of 12 points in the grand aggregate. He found a great rival in A. Goldman, who secured many seconds and one or two firsts, with the result that he compiled 11 points for the aggregate.

Owing to the darkness, two events had to be cut off.

Cooke also came in very nicely in the 220 yards open and did it in 28 seconds. The long jump was another of Cooke's feats, the distance he covered being 17 feet 5 inches. In the 880 yards handicap, Goldman, from scratch, kept a beautiful pace throughout and came in first.

In the Old Boys race, so many competed that the track was blocked. G. Madar took first place from among some grey-haired veterans.

At the conclusion, Mrs. G. M. Billings presented the prizes and three cheers were heartily given for her, as well as for Mr. Billings. Mr. D. Drake worked like a trojan and deserves the best thanks from all.

Mr. E. C. Pearce, Chairman of the Municipal Council, Mr. C. P. Dawson and many other prominent people were present.

The following is the list of winners.

Throwing the Cricket Ball. 1st E. J. Cooke, 2nd N. Tomono, 3rd F. Ollerdessen. Distance 88 yards.

High Jump Handicap. 1st E. J. Cooke, 2nd G. Johannsson. Height 4' 10½"

High Jump under 12 Handicap. 1st B. Stanley, 2nd F. Focken. Height 3' 9".

100 yards S. P. S. Championship. 1st E. J. Cooke, 2nd A. Goldman, 3rd G. Marshall. Time 11 1-5 secs.

100 yards under 10. 1st A. Lee, 2nd J. Goldman. Time 15 secs.

220 yards under 14. 1st A. Ferguson, 2nd K. Staley, 3rd L. Goldman. Time 29 4-5 secs.

220 yards under 12. 1st C. Soyka, 2nd G. Jensen, 3rd C. Brown. Time 32 secs.

100 yards under 14. 1st A. Ferguson, 2nd L. Goldman. Time 12 3-5 secs.

220 yards Open. 1st E. J. Cooke, 2nd A. Goldman, 3rd T. Lee. Time 28 secs.

1 Mile Walk Handicap. 1st T. Pearson, 2nd G. Johannsson, 3rd C. Thompson. Time 9 minutes 34 4-5 secs.

Egg and Spoon Race. 1st E. J. Cooke, 2nd H. Abdulkyum.

880 yards under 14. 1st A. Ferguson, 2nd K. Staley, 3rd L. Goldman. Time 50 secs.

440 Yards Handicap. 1st A. de Souza, 2nd P. Mansfield, 3rd F. Madar. Time 63 1-5 secs.

100 yards under 9. 1st K. Kabelitz, 2nd J. Goldman, 3rd R. Bobistone. Time 64 4-5 secs.

100 yards under 12. 1st G. Jensen and C. Brown in dead heat, 2nd G. Johannsson. Time 13 3-5 secs.

Long Jump Handicap. 1st E. J. Cooke, 2nd M. Abdulkyum, 3rd K. Kent. Length 17 feet 5 inches.

120 Yards Hurdles. 1st A. Goldman, 2nd G. Johannsson, 3rd B. Smith. Time 20 secs.

880 Yards Handicap. 1st A. Goldman, 2nd P. Mansfield, 3rd B. Smith. Time 2 min. 33 2-5 secs.

Tug-of-War. Won by C. Team consisting of M. Abdulkyum, J. Ferguson (captain) D. McLennan, H. Whitgob, G. Ratcliffe, T. Mellows, R. Manley, and G. Marshall.

Old Boys Race. Won by G. Madar.

School Championship and Grand Aggregate. E. J. Cooke 12 points, and A. Goldman 11 points. One more race to decide the victor will take place later.

BALL-PLAYERS CONVERTED

Five Big Leaguers Hit Billy Sunday's Trail

Baltimore, April 23.—A sensation occurred this evening in Billy Sunday's tabernacle at the close of the eight weeks campaign, when J. Franklin (Home Run) Baker with four other members of the Yankee team hit the trail.

There were 1,000 trail hitters in all, but none seemed so welcome as the diamond stars. Besides Baker there were Boone, the second baseman; Cook, the outfielder; Mullen, the first baseman; Walters, the catcher, and Dugan, the Yankee trainer, who came over from Washington for the evening service.

Boone was the first to hit the trail and Baker, Cook, Mullen and Walters soon followed. As the hero of Trappe, Md., started down the sawdust aisle with the other Yankee players a cheer was raised.

Scout Jottings For the Week

By 'Pathfinder'

The B. P's. spent a busy day on Empire Day, and made themselves generally useful. In the morning they saluted the Flag at the Consulate, and turned out a smart parade with the Band. From 9 a.m. on busy scouts in green dashed around the town shekel hunting, and few there were who could turn a deaf ear to their polite but forceful pleadings for the good cause. The afternoon's Volunteer Parade at the Consulate was enjoyed by none more than by the Scouts, who watched with manifest interest the fine march past of the S. V. C.

The boys afterwards put up a short scout work, such as fire-lighting and a little drill, and at 6 p.m. sharp the troop marched smartly into the grounds and played "Sunset" as the big flag was lowered. The boys collected over $700 in aid of the Hospital Fund during the day.

Scouts all over Shanghai will be disappointed that up to the present it is still impossible to announce the winners of the Signalling Shield Competition held last Saturday. Wonderful work was done by most teams, the Chinese 1st, 3rd and 6th troops being particularly noticeable. The former holders of the Shield, the Baden Powells, easily lost it this time, owing to a general nonchalance and considerable slackness in practice. They were up against teams which had been sufficiently keen on the art of signalling to practice regularly, some troops even having practiced every day for the past six months—and the Chinese finished up by beating them handsomely at their own game, for which salutary lesson, may we all be duly thankful.

An unfortunate error was discovered after the 1st Troop had been announced as the winners, and a protest was lodged by the 6th Troop which is still being considered. It seems likely that a retest on the whole 6 messages for the 1st, 3rd and 6th Troops (the only ones affected) will be the only solution of the difficulty. This unsatisfactory ending to a fine competition is all the more annoying, as everything else went like clockwork, keenness was at its highest pitch, the general organisation was good, and the weather, for a change behaved like a gentleman.

Credit and thanks are due to the Chinese Troops who worked so hard on Friday and early Saturday of last week to do their bit for the big competition. There must have been about 150 boys out in the country around Jessfield on Friday night. The 7th Troop assisted by doing an all night guard on the signalling course, the 9th and 10th assisted splendidly in the bridge building. The objective was a 140 ft. bridge across the creek but this was found impracticable about 1 o'clock in the morning, as material gave out and no more could be obtained in time. They made a fine smaller bridge however across the narrow part which bore horses and troops all the afternoon. The 9th also rigged up all the field telephones, under the capable supervision of Scoutmasters Biggs and Leslie and the 6th marked out positions and did yeoman work on the Bridge. On Saturday, patrols of the 1st were on guard during the competition, a small party of B. P's. did orderly duty. The 3rd and 5th did some exceedingly useful work also, particularly in helping to dismantle everything at the finish, a thankless job, and one in which they might have received a little more willing assistance from other troops that had up till then taken little or no share in assisting in the extensive preparations for the big day.

Baden Powell Boy Scouts

Troop Orders for the week ending June 3, 1916.

Tuesday 30th. Full Uniform. General Troop parade at Headquarters 5.15 p.m.

Patrol Leaders meeting 6.45 p.m.

Wednesday 31st. Band practice at Headquarters 5.30 p.m.

Saturday 3rd. Full Uniform. General Troop parade at Headquarters 2.30 p.m.

Orderly Patrols for the week Kangaroo and Bear.

Orderly Officer for the week A.S.M. Scott.

SECTION ORDERS

Cathedral School. Thursday 1st. Parade at Headquarters 5.30 p.m.

Public School. Thursday 1st. Parade at Headquarters 4 p.m.

NOTICES

Badges:—The following having passed the necessary tests are promoted as under:—

Scout Emmanuel to 2nd Class.

Tenderfoot Wavell to Scout.

I. D. MACDONALD,
Assistant Scoutmaster.

Music for Monday

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Public Garden tomorrow afternoon beginning at 5.30 o'clock:

1. March—
   "All for the Girlies" ..... Gilbert
2. Overture—
   "Jean de Paris" ..... Boieldieu
3. Waltz—
   "Nights of Gladness" ..... Ancliffe
4. Selection—
   "Iolanthe" ..... Sullivan
5. (a) Song—
   "Sleep and Forget" ..... White
   (b) "In the Shadows" ..... Finck
6. Selection—
   "The Sunshine Girl" ..... Rubens

A. de Kryger,
Conductor-in-charge.

BASEBALL TODAY

The Brooklyn and Wilmington baseball teams will play at the race course this afternoon. The game will start at 2.30.

BROOKLYN EASILY MASTERS LOCALS

Shanghai Ball Team, Not Yet In Form, Defeated By 8 To 1

BIG CROWD SEES CONTEST

Landlubber Pitchers Unable To Stop the Hard-Hitting Sailors

The Shanghai Baseball Club played—and lost—the first game of its season yesterday. The victory went to the Brooklyn team by a score of 8 to 1. At no time were the locals in hailing distance of success. They were saved from a clean shut-out by one lonesome run in the ninth inning.

There was considerable brilliant individual playing on the part of the home boys, but when it came to the team work and the batting, the tars had them pound hand and foot and lashed to the foremast.

The chronicle of the game is a sad tale of dropped balls, wild base throwing, and pinch hits that weren't delivered, set to the music of wild and derisive choruses from the Brooklyn section of the grand stand. Now that the Shanghai team has been out to battle they have decided to settle down to practice and rehearse themselves.

They went on the field yesterday with few illusions. They knew that in the Brooklyn bunch they were up against a compact baseball machine that had put in hard work every day until it had begun to run without any squeaks—and that it was operated and watched by Mr. Eysinger, most competent of catchers.

Rasmussen caught for Shanghai and did it mighty well. Hadley pitched the first four innings, allowing the sailors 3 hits, striking out three and passing one man on balls. Bower took over the mound for the rest of the game. They got two hits off of him, one man was struck out, and two got their bases on balls.

Rosenberg, known as one of the best pitchers in the navy, went in for Brooklyn at the start. They yanked him out in the 6th, substituting Hunter. There was no call for the change, Rosenberg having done exceedingly well with the position. He had held Shanghai to no runs, struck out seven and allowed no bases on balls. They put over three hits and one run on Hunter but five men who came before him fanned.

In the fifth inning Shanghai made a beautiful double play. McGrath met the horsehide and sent a grounder singing toward short. Brenner was on first. Holliday snapped up the ball shot it to Wilhoit on second who passed it to Swan at first. The play brought applause from all parts of the bleachers.

One home run must be recorded. Heubel, third baseman for the warship, leaned against a hard straight one in the seventh. It sailed over Crowell in left and got mixed up among the parked motors cars back of the field. Before it could be coaxed out from among the carburetors and things, the runner flashed across the home plate. His fighting comrades behind the chicken wire made quite a racket about it.

The grand stands were crowded and the Brooklyn rooters had their voices in form when the game started a little after the scheduled time. Mr. Ryan and Mr. W. L. Merriman were the umpires. Ryan is a mighty good name for an umpire and this one had all the rest of it with the name. He was even dressed in the blue always affected by these despots. From time to time during the game hard fouls and fast wild ones bounded into the air from different parts of Ryan's anatomy but he scorned to notice the trifles. It was balm to the homesick heart to hear him sing out, at the start:

"Ladees and gen'lemen, batter-e-e-o for today—".

Brooklyn went to bat first and wasted no time about starting the proceedings. Beavers and Eysinger got a run apiece and Shanghai pulled up after some bad throwing and saved themselves from an incipient rout. The tars didn't play what could be called a flawless game. Some very bad cases of butter fingers developed. In the second Blanco lifted a fly to Haggerty in left field who let it pass through his mitt. There were two down already and when Blanco tried to steal second Eysinger shot the ball across and nabbed the runner and he slid headfirst for the bag.

When Eysinger came to bat in the third he lined out a three-bagger to left field. Daniels lifted one that Crowell caught out. Tun-

german, the next at bat, hit a fast one to Swan (slow music, professor). Swan dropped it and after a few tricks of jugglery, threw wild to first. Tangerman loped to second and Eysinger crossed home for another run. They held 'em to that but in the next inning Brooklyn started another disturbance. The inning started off well. Brenner hit up a high foul. Rasmussen shed all his armor, ran back and caught it with his bare hands. Rosenberg then hit a fast one past second, reached first and stole second. Beavers was given his base on balls and at this critical juncture Eysinger got another hit. This one put Beavers and Rosenberger in. Eysinger followed on a fly that Crowell didn't get.

There were no more runs until the seventh when Huebel knocked his homer. They earned one more in the eighth. With two men out Beavers got to first on a grounder. Eysinger, in accordance with a dangerous habit formed early in the game, came to the bat and did what was expected of him. He hit one to center that brought Beavers in for Brooklyn's eighth and last run.

Shanghai's orphan score was made in the 9th. Hadley hit a grounder to third and made first. Crowell was hit by a pitched ball and in being passed to first pushed Hadley forward to second. Swan got a hit to center and brought Hadley home. It should be mentioned that the score was made by Halliday running for Hadley.

Score by innings:

Brooklyn	2	0	1	3	0	0	1	1	0	—8
Shanghai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Brooklyn.	AB	R	BH	SH	PO	A	E
Beavers, 2b.	4	3	0	0	2	1	1
Eysinger, c.	4	3	4	1	14	3	0
Daniels, 1b.	5	0	1	0	10	1	0
Tangerman, c.f.	4	0	1	0	0	0	0
Haggerty, l.f.	5	0	1	0	0	0	1
Huebel, 3b.	5	1	0	0	1	2	4
Brenner, r.f.	5	0	2	0	0	0	0
McGrath, s.s.	5	0	0	0	0	1	0
Rosenberg, p.	2	1	1	0	0	2	0
Hunter, p.	1	0	0	0	0	1	0

Shanghai.	AB	R	BH	SH	PO	A	E
Walker, 3b.	4	0	2	0	5	0	2
Holliday, s.s.	4	0	0	0	0	3	1
Rasmussen, c.	4	0	0	0	6	1	1
Wilhelt, 2b.	4	0	0	0	7	4	1
Hadley, p.	4	1	1*	0	0	1	0
Crowell, l.f.	3	0	0	0	1	1	2
Swan, 1b.	4	0	1	0	7	0	2
Blanco, r.f.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bower, p., c.f.	4	0	1	0	0	1	0

First Regatta of Year on June 11

(Continued from Page 1)

at the finish. He should endeavor to keep the swing and pressure on the rowlock to the end of the stroke.

The Andersen, Meyer Four are having some difficulty in getting together. Schaefer and Aagesen have been doing good work and are both fine oars. They have not definitely settled on the rest of the crew. The Standard Oil Co. and the Asiatic Petroleum Co. have scratched.

S. V. C. and Fire Brigade Fours

The entries are the American Company, Engineer Company and the Deluge Fire Company. This promises to be a close race with the advantage with the American Company so far as weight is concerned. The make-up of the fours is as follows:—

American Co.		Engineer Co.	
Bow.	V. Olsen.	Bow.	McIntyre.
2	Ericson.	2	Wilson.
3	Sauer.	3	Schaefer.
Stroke.	Pennywitt.	Stroke.	Aagesen.

Deluge.

Bow.	Smith.
2	Annett.
3	Wanostrocht.
Stroke.	Jones.

The Deluge are to be commended for their sporting spirit in putting in three griffins. Jones at stroke however is a very fine oar and has his crew well in hand.

The Eights

The Jiangdaws are an aggregation of the best oarsmen in Shanghai and are fancied as the winners.

Jiangdaws.

Bow.	Mansfield.
2	Wilson.
3	Brodie.
4	Lunt.
5	Gande.
6	Lancaster.
7	Brown.
Stroke.	Olsen, H. N.

Bow. P. C. Mansfield.—Should sit up straighter and throw head back at beginning of stroke. Absolutely no body swing; uses his arms too much; very slow with hands. Keeps fair time.

2. T. W. R. Wilson.—Also wants to sit up straighter and finish the stroke on his chest. A little slow with his hands. Pulls a strong oar and with coaching will be a good man for the Scottish boat next Autumn.

3. N. C. Brodie.—Inclined to swing back a little too far at finish of stroke, otherwise pulls a fair oar. A trifle slow with his hands.

4. C. P. Lunt.—Has good style but does not use his weight.

5. W. J. Gande.—Although on the beefy side pulls a fairly good oar. Should reach out and get more swing. A little slow with his hands.

6. P. M. Lancaster.—Has done a lot of rowing in his time and although getting on in years, can still show some of the younger blood how to work in a boat. Is inclined to row a little deep at times.

7. W. J. Brown.—Makes a good seven, as he keeps excellent time and works very hard which is a great help to stroke.

Stroke. H. N. Olsen.—Sets a nice even stroke and works hard.

On the whole the crew row well together considering they have only been out two or three times.

All should watch their slides as they are inclined to rush them a little, especially when the stroke is quickened.

The American Eight

Bow.	Olsen, V.
2	Ericson.
3	Stewart.
4	Neff.
5	Rasmussen.
6	Rodger.
7	Sauer.
Stroke.	Pennywitt.

The Eight goes in with 3 griffins, Messrs. Stewart, Neff and Rasmussen. The crew has had considerable difficulty in getting together as one of the members has been ill and Strassman, of the original eight has withdrawn. However they hope to make a fair showing.

Olsen is an experienced oarsman, strong and the right build for bow. He has a good style except for the finish where he is inclined to bucket.

Ericson is a recent Shanghai product as regards rowing and is developing into a fine oar. He has a tendency to be short at the catch.

Stewart and Neff are griffins and show considerable promise. They must bear in mind that the beginnings must be sharp and hard; and to keep the feet on the stretchers, and use the legs to drive the stroke home, and to listen for the click of the oars in the rowlocks, and lock the stroke up there. Rasmussen is also a griffin. Strong as an old football player which probably accounts for his tendency to rush around the ends instead of swinging straight forward and back.

Rodger is an experienced oarsman but his time is inclined to be ragged. There is a suspicion that he obtains illegal advice between strokes. Sauer has a good sense of rhythm, works well with the stroke and keeps good time for the bow side of the boat. Bill says that he thinks he will make a good fox trotter.

Pennywitt is one of the finest strokes that Shanghai has seen in recent years. He is a product of the American school of rowing and it will be interesting to see what his crew will do when he gets it into trim. He received his training at Cornell. If he has any fault it is that he does not make full use of his slide at all times.

British Crew

Bow.	Smith.
2	Annett.
3	Wanostrocht.
4	Harrison.
5	Watson.
6	Kales.
7	Kennet.
Stroke.	Jones.

The British trial eight has only been out on two occasions and each time with different crews. The above we believe will represent Britain in the race and will be stroked by H. B. P. Jones. As a crew they are by no means together yet but the boat has a fairly good swing. Stroke, seven, six, and four are men who have had a good deal of experience at the game. The others are lacking in experience but strong and willing and are showing marked improvement each time they go out. They put in a lot of work in Fours being all candidates for Hong Four honors, and are sure to acquit themselves well in the big race.

It is yet too early to criticise the work of the Eight individually. Having observed them on Friday evening only we will venture to make only a short comment of the form.

Bow.—Sits up well and swings fairly well. Slow with his recovery and is apt to pause before coming up on the slide, with the result that he rushes the slide and thus fails to get a firm beginning.

2.—Does not apply enough shoulder weight to the beginning of the stroke; does not commence to feather early enough.

3.—A strong and likely oar, but should be more constant in practice.

4.—Swings gracefully and sits erect. Gets in a lot of useful work with little difficulty.

5.—Is strong and fit. The blade work is good on the whole but his body swing leaves much to be desired.

6.—Comes with a good reputation from Hongkong where he has done most of his rowing. His work is good throughout and his strength thus is used to full advantage.

7.—Is a finished oarsmen with the necessary weight and strength.

Stroke.—Keeps it long and regular but is a trifle slow with his recovery.

Lawn Bowls

Mr. Allen's team had an easy win over Mr. Crewe-Read's team, at the Lawn Bowls Club, yesterday. Scores:—

Mr. Allen's team		Mr. Crewe-Read's team
Rink No. 1		
W. N. C. Allen (skip)		O. Crewe-Read (skip)
J. Park		D. M. Graham
G. Dunlop		R. Payne
H. Browett		A. Taylor
22		9
Rink No. 2		
L. Evans (skip)		J. T. Disselduff (skip)
C. E. Pearson		J. T. Lowe
W. Gater		J. Quin
F. L. Marshall		W. J. Gande
29		16
Rink No. 3		
J. C. Thomson (skip)		J. C. Macdougall (skip)
C. W. Porter		J. M. C. Galletly
V. Grundy		J. J. Sheridan
W. A. Ogden		J. Valentine
21		20
Rink No. 4		
A. D. Bell (skip)		C. M. Bain (skip)
R. Simmons		S. Hammond
F. A. Sampson		H. H. Fowler
D. Mennie		A. N. Warrack
24		18
Rink No. 5		
H. B. Stewart (skip)		G. L. Campbell (skip)
J. Ross Young		A. Gray
G. R. Wingrove		B. Hunting
F. E. Walker		W. Difton
19		19
Rink No. 6		
F. Large (skip)		B. Eumer (skip)
C. W. Marshall		J. Naylor
H. M. Gorton		W. M. Calderwood
A. A. Starling		Dr. J. W. Ross
30		14
Rink No. 7		
W. J. Vine (skip)		E. Wheen (skip)
A. G. Mossop		E. M. Reid
Rev. W. H. Rees		H. W. Daldy
A. W. Dewhurst		J. B. Grant
30		19
155		115

SPORTSMAN'S GUN CLUB

The opening shoot of The Sportsman's Gun Club took place last Sunday, May 21. There was a fair attendance and the weather conditions were ideal. Birds seemed to be flying faster than usual owing to a rear wind. Appended are the best scores in the following events:—

Spoon Shoot: Conditions 16 yards rise, 10 birds single rise:—

	Handicap	Total
Cobbs	9	2=11 Winner of spoon
Bell	8	2=10
Derby	7	2= 9
Squires	7	4=11
Azadian	6	4=10

Weekly Cup: Conditions 18 yards rise, 30 birds: 20 single rise and 5 pair doubles.

Azadian	27 1st Win
Squires	27
Derby	26
Cobbs	21
Bell	20

It is to be noted that Mr. Squires shot with a 20-bore gun throughout the competitions and under exactly similar conditions to the other contestants. Today and weekly hereafter spoon shoots and Cup events will be held each Sunday at 4 p.m.

SWIMMING

We are asked to state that the Rowing Club bath is available beginning this week, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for mixed bathing from 9 to 11.30 p.m.

The 1916 Summer Series will be started immediately after the Spring Regatta.

The Swimming Bath Club's pool is being opened today.

SOLACE

ARE YOU
A HYPOCRITE?

Refracting and Manufacturing Optician

Dr. John Goddard

Toric Lenses
Invisible Bifocals
Sun Glasses in Various Shades

W. T. Findley, M.D.
36 Nanking Road, Tel. 1928

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies

A French Remedy for all irregularities. These wonderful Pills keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, as taken the first sign of any irregularity of the system a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 3/- from MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENG.

THE POPULAR SCOTCH WHISKY IS
"BLACK & WHITE"

黑白威士忌 GARNER, QUELCH & CO. 黑白威士忌
WINE MERCHANTS
73, Szechuen Road, 'Phone 2021

THE POPULAR SCOTCH WHISKY IS
"BLACK & WHITE"
SOLE PROPRIETORS JAMES BUCHANAN & CO. LIMITED 26, HOLBORN LONDON, E.C.
TO H.M. THE KING AND H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

"FREEZOR" FANS
DESK—OSCILLATING—CEILING TYPES

"FREEZOR" fans give a strong cool breeze, and the three-speed regulator in base allows ample control for any temperature. Noisy running noticeable in many makes is conspicuously absent from a "Freezor"

Large Stocks of All Sizes and Types, to suit both Settlements and Outports

The General Electric Co. [of China], Ltd.
(Shanghai—Hongkong—Hankow—London)
TELEPHONES 1605 & 1606 GRAMS "GENLECTRIC" 7 JINKEE ROAD, SHANGHAI.

WHEN THE THREAD BREAKS

The seamstress ties it together and goes ahead, or else she rips out what she has sewn and begins all over again.

But when the thread of life breaks, you can't tie it together and go ahead, and you can't begin all over again. It is broken once for all.

And you can't tell when it is going to break, leaving your loved ones without you to provide for them.

Life assurance assures them food and shelter.

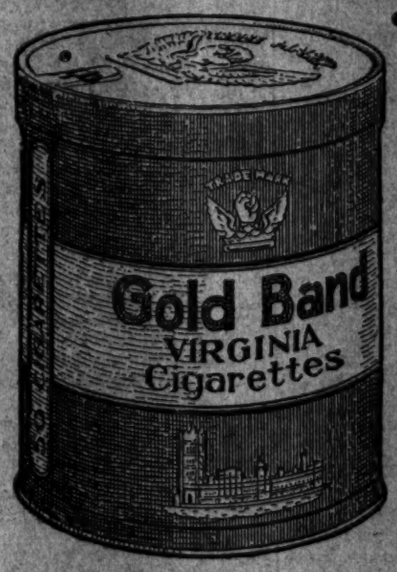
Better see about it now, and start by writing this office.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE Co. OF CANADA
22, Kiangse Road.

THE CHINA PRESS
Is printed on paper bought from
"The EKMAN Foreign Agencies, Ltd.
Succrs. to OLOF WIJK & Co."
No. 6, Kiangse Road

Golf Clubs
Drivers, Brassies,
Cleeks, Mashies,
Putters, Lofters,
etc., etc., etc.
The famous make of
J. & A. Simpson, Edinburgh
'Parachute' Golf Balls
Indispensable to Novices
Walter Dunn
22, Kiangse Road.

TREES AND SHRUBS
FOR SALE
as
Azaleas
Bush Roses
Climbing Roses
Italian Laurel
Umbrella Pine
Japanese Cherry Trees
Maples, etc.
by
The Shanghai Flora
28, Szechuen Road
(Opposite Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.)
Tel. 2710



"Gold Band" CIGARETTES
Should demand the consideration of every logical smoker
—REASON EIGHT—
Actually making Virginia Cigarettes is the sum and substance of cigarette art. Here is where we excel.

Westminster Tobacco Co. Ltd. London.

Making Virginia Cigarettes